

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 236

ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Rift in Army Forces Nippon Minister Out

Hayashi Resignation Hastened by Assassination of General

Successor Named

Factions Displeased Over Disciplining of Alleged Radicals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 4.—The immediate cause of the resignation of War Minister Gen. Senjuro Hayashi today was the assassination last month of Maj. Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata. The Japanese conception of official military responsibility is very strict, and therefore the War Minister could not remain long in office after one of his most trusted subordinates had been assassinated.

A deeper underlying cause is the factionalism within the army which General Hayashi endeavored to combat by dismissing Gen. Jinzaburo Masaki, who held the influential post of director general of military education and demoting or transferring other officers who were considered socially radical.

This sharp internal struggle within the army has ended with a typically Japanese compromise, in which General Hayashi himself retired, after he had become unpopular with some groups through his disciplinary measures, leaving the field free for a new man. Extraordinary efforts are being made to prevent the Hayashi resignation from developing into a general cabinet crisis. Formal acceptance of his resignation tomorrow will coincide with the induction of his successor, Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, so that the gap may quickly be filled and no immediate question of retirement of the cabinet need arise. General Kawashima has the reputation of being a moderate, neutral figure without factional affiliations and is considered an expert in problems of national mobilization. While unencumbered by personal antagonisms, he faces a difficult and delicate problem in pursuing the Hayashi policy and restoring full normal discipline and authority in the higher army ranks.

Factionalism is expressed in the circulation of surreptitious pamphlets attacking conservative army officers. Apparently such pamphlets and rumors influenced the assassin of Nagata, who has yet to be tried.

Since 1931, the army has taken a much more active interest in political and economic conditions. And while fundamental unity exists on such points as loyalty to the throne, strong nationalist feeling and the assertion of army corporate interests against civilian bureaucracy, there are definite cleavages of opinion on social and economic questions with which the new minister must reckon.

Rescue Ships Ready To Take Passengers And Crew Off Dixie

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MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 4.—Taking advantage of moderating weather, the masters of five rescue ships today prepared to begin the hazardous task of transferring 372 persons from the liner Dixie, aground on French reef and leaking from her sustained battering.

Through the stormy night, the passengers on the Dixie, marooned since the vessel came to grief on Tuesday morning, stood with the bridge and peered into the blackness at the blinking lights of the encircling ships.

And from an official of the Morgan Line, which operates the vessel, came the wireless that the passengers were "calm and in good spirits" despite their agonizing wait.

The prolonged beating and grinding underweight by the Dixie caused a leak in one of her fuel tanks. She was also taking water in its double bottom. She was not in immediate danger, however, according to messages of Captain Sundstrom.

Standing by the liner, ready to launch lifeboats, were three fruit boats, Platano, Gatun and Limon; a tanker, the Reaper, and another passenger boat of the Morgan Line, the El Occidente.

Hurricane Sweeps Inland, Killing Many in Its Path

Copyright 1935 by The Associated Press
MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 4.—The tropical storm that lashed the Florida Keys, leaving behind 100 or more reported dead, swung up the western side of the peninsula today and battered at St. Petersburg and Tampa as it passed.

Early morning weather bureau advice located the center of the disturbance in the Gulf of Mexico just west of Clearwater, about midway up the peninsula, as rescue workers sought passage through wind-tossed waters to devastated little islands south of here. The storm was reported moving slowly northward with winds of full hurricane intensity.

President Roosevelt ordered the Army, Navy and Red Cross to aid in getting marooned hundreds to safety and feeding and clothing them. Governor Sholtz also gave orders to render every assistance to refugees.

Man-Bullet



Sir Malcolm Campbell
British Auto Speed Racer, Who Has
Sped a Mile in 12 Seconds

Corrected Timing Proves Campbell Topped 301 Mark

Anticlimax, British Racer Says—Will Return to England at Once

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 4.—(P)—Sir Malcolm Campbell and his Bluebird racer were poised today for a triumphant return to England with a record—finally computed correctly—of 301.1292 miles an hour on land. A "silly mistake"—the words were Sir Malcolm's—kept the "human bullet" for hours in the belief he had failed on the Bonneville Salt Flats to achieve his dream of a mile in 12 seconds.

It was far into the night before the officials of the American Automobile Association sent word hurriedly to the intrepid driver, with many apologies, that they had made a mistake. The announcement brought from Sir Malcolm the declaration he was "delighted" but that the news was rather in the form of an anticlimax.

He altered previous plans to try again tomorrow and ordered the six-ton, 2500-horsepower Bluebird prepared for shipment. He will embark at New York Sept. 12.

The timers first computed his southbound run at 295.566 miles an hour, for an average of 299.875 miles. A later check of the electrically marked tape showed the return mile run in 12.08 seconds, instead of the 12.18 seconds originally announced, which accounted for the increased average finally credited.

Sir Malcolm, a Lean Scot, Plays Human Projectile

Sir Malcolm Campbell, long, lean, rangy Scot, pitted his automobile and skill against the forces of the elements so that he moved faster than any human has ever moved before on the earth.

He was born in 1885, and he went to work for Lloyds, insurance people, in 1904, where he stayed until the war. Then he was an airplane ferry pilot; he would fly a new machine out to France, and pick up one that needed repairs, and fly it back to England. Said it got to be jolly dull, but he stayed with it until he was demobilized in 1919.

Began Racing in 1910

In 1910 he bought a car to race at Brooklands. He raced every chance he got. Just after demobilization he was married. His wife got the jitters over the racing. In 1921 she said, thinking as women will, that it might have influence. "I think I'll take up racing to see what you find so irresistible in it." A week later her husband came home and said, calmly, "I've entered you in a race at Brooklands next Saturday."

She thought there might still be time. "But—well, you'll have to let me use your car to practice in." Two days before Saturday he took her out, and she drove two laps at 80 in his car. Her husband said that wasn't very good and she'd never win the race. Then she found she was heavily handicapped, too. It made her pretty angry. So she went into the race, drove 110 miles an hour, and placed fourth. She didn't have a good time, and it didn't need both her mother and her mother-in-law to persuade her never to race again.

Same Name for All Cars

The cars Sir Malcolm races are all named Bluebird. It's a funny name to have been chosen by a member of that Clan Campbell which faced the British at Culloden; a man who, if he had lived in Drake's age, would have almost certainly been a freebooter. But there is a reason for naming them Bluebird.

One day, when he had just bought a car to race at Brooklands, he decided to see a play in the evening. It was Maeterlinck's Bluebird. He liked it so well that he went again the next night, the night before the race. Then he went home, painted his car blue, named it Bluebird, raced it with the paint dripping wet, and won. Every racing

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Curley Halted In Move For Dictatorship

Council Defers Action on Successor to Cote, Republican

Boston Today—also sees—Hopes abandoned for El removal as Mayor and Governor refuse further intercession—PWA deadline pass with Massachusetts scheduled for \$75,000,000 in 200 projects—Red threat loom over Salem as police march with pickets—Twenty-six-year-old statistician announce Cambridge mayoralty candidacy on "bone dry" ticket.

Council—Appointment Of Member Held Up

Governor Curley's attempt to take over the Executive Council and thus become virtual political dictator of the State fell rather flat today.

The Council met and deferred action on approving Governor Curley's nomination of Philip J. Russell, Fall River Democrat, to serve as a Council member in the place of Edmund Cote, Republican, who resigned. In this action State House observers saw successful Republican Party maneuvering to prevent the Governor taking over the Council for the Democrats. How this was done presents a story of high political intrigue.

The Governor enticed Mr. Cote to resign by appointing him chairman of the Fall River Finance Commission at a salary four times that which he received as a Council member. The appointment was announced at 4:30 the morning of Aug. 15, just a minute after the Legislature had prorogued.

By this move the Governor expected to put a party friend in the Council and thus pave the way for removals of political opponents as heads of state departments. Chief among those whom he wished to remove, it was reported, was Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, and under the Governor's fire at this time.

Just as the last obstacle was believed to be out of the way last week, Councilor J. Arthur Baker, Republican, of Pittsfield, stopped matters by asking a delay because of a radio newscast in which it was hinted that Baker would receive a judgeship in return for voting confirmation of Russell.

Today Baker appeared with a list of six Republicans and it is understood that he asked the Governor and Council to drop consideration of Russell and choose from the Republicans—a move which would defeat the Curley purpose. The Council debated the move and then decided to discuss it further next week. In the meantime, the Governor's ouster moves are held up.

Subway—El Removal Plan Out for Present

Last hopes for immediate removal as a PWA project of the Boston Elevated Railway and the substitution of a tunnel were quashed today.

Governor Curley announced that he would not call a special session of the Legislature to force action in the matter, and Mayor Mansfield refused to file an informal application asking for earmarking of federal funds for the purpose pending arrangement of local matters so that formal application could be made.

In a Last Minute Effort to Persuade

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Drive for National Textile Bill Started in New England States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—Starting in New England, the United Textile Workers of America, under the direction of their vice-president, Horace A. Riviere, have opened a campaign to have more than 500,000 textile operatives throughout the country urge the passage of the national textile bill at the January session of Congress.

In instructions to all U. T. W. of A. organizers in the eastern states, Mr. Riviere declared, "Labor is no longer willing to be long suffering and silent. Something must be done, and done quickly. Organization with legislation will end the ills of the textile industry. The national textile bill must pass."

He personally opened the campaign at a mass meeting of 5000 persons at Brunswick, Maine. From the Pine Tree State, which he claims houses the lowest-paying textile plants of any in the New England States, he intends immediately to start the movement in New Hampshire and Vermont.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Hopes of the World Turn to Geneva Meeting



By a Staff Artist
[The quotation is from the Daily Prayer in the Manual of The Mother Church, Article VIII, Sect. 4]

Council Opens With African Issue

Eden Denies Any Ground for Conflict With Italy, Laval Urges Conciliation, Aloisi Recalls Ethiopia's Violations of Its International Responsibilities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 4.—The most important League Council meeting ever held opened today with immediate consideration of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, assured the League that there was no question of any political or economic conflict between Britain and Italy—since Italy had promised to respect Britain's interests in Ethiopia. Premier Pierre Laval of France pleaded for conciliation between Italy and Britain, insisting that the dispute can be ironed out within the League.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy referred to the charges in the Italian memorandum on Ethiopian violations of its international pledges and responsibilities, stating that because of these Italy was unable to accept the program offered by Britain and France for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Argentinean Presides

This is the Council's eighty-eighth ordinary session. It opened under the Presidency of the Argentinean representative, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu,

who is Minister at Bern and who is regarded as one of the most distinguished diplomatists of Latin America.

The question of procedure was determined at a private meeting. There have previously been a number of consultations between Premier Laval, Anthony Eden, Baron Aloisi, Dr. Stefan Osusky of Czechoslovakia and others. There was also a conference between Mr. Eden and his chief, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, who is staying within hailing distance at Aix-les-Bains.

It has been agreed to open the debate as announced and then to give the members ample time to study the documents submitted by both Mr. Eden and Baron Aloisi—namely the account of the offer to Italy of certain advantages in Ethiopia made in Paris at the tripartite conference and the Italian statement of its grievances. The Ethiopian case must likewise be presented.

May Take a Month

It is obvious that a judgment cannot be pronounced for some time and many observers anticipate the decision will not be reached until the end of the month. That would be diplomatically favorable to Italy since it could then present the Council either with the accomplished fact or the immediate menace of decisive action.

The British, realizing the nature and purpose of delaying tactics, are endeavoring to expedite matters. But the French hope that something will turn up in the meantime, and most of the Council members, accustomed to the slow revolution of League wheels, are not disposed to hasten. Already nearly nine months have passed since the Uval incident and the parties have taken up attitudes which perhaps they would not have adopted had speedy measures been applied.

"Trivial Differences"

Indeed, were it not for international developments which have been permitted in these nine months the Uval affair would appear today absurdly trivial.

Nicholas Politis, fifth arbitrator on the Italo-Ethiopian Commission, now renders the judgment of Solomon—to which both parties agree—

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Neutrality Forces Standard Oil Out Of Ethiopian Deal

New Jersey Concern Admits Being Back of Concession Through Subsidiary and, Under State Department Pressure, Cancels It

Proof, Says President of Hull Action, That Dollar Diplomacy Days Are Gone

Clears Way for Geneva and Eases Tension Caused by Britain's Supposed Participation—None but American Capital, It Seems, Was Involved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The old days of "dollar diplomacy" are gone for good—that in a nutshell is the meaning of the dramatically abrupt cancellation of the Standard Oil's war-born Ethiopian petroleum concession, which terminates one of the most remarkable incidents in recent commercial history.

It was this interpretation of the action which President Roosevelt put upon the matter at Hyde Park today. In so doing he merely put into words the same attitude which Secretary of State Cordell Hull has adopted from the first.

America is not to be drawn into foreign quarrels to pull the chestnuts of private concessionaires out of the fire—particularly chestnuts that are of highly dubious ownership.

The cancellation of the leases, said Mr. Roosevelt today, is "another proof that since March 4, 1933, dollar diplomacy is not longer recognized by the American Government."

Clears Air All Around
Mr. Roosevelt further reiterated what has been stated by Mr. Hull from the first; that, by no stretch of imagination has the American foreign policy been concerned over the possibility of the lease involving the United States in the Ethiopian quarrel.

The only danger, said the President, has been the effect of the oil lease on the Geneva conference. Withdrawal of the American interests clears the air all round, he declared.

It was from this same viewpoint that the State Department stretched out its long arm yesterday to see that the concession was canceled. The conclusion of the adventure was as extraordinary as the beginning.

Without direct authority, the State Department brought such pressure to bear on the oil concessionaires that they were glad to drop the agreement. The event has emphasized, above all, the authoritative position taken by the Federal Government toward a private money-making project when it was apprehended that it might endanger the American diplomatic position, and even drag the United States into a European struggle.

The State Department's emphatic, extra-legal pressure in fact, marks the first chapter in the new diplomacy, born of revelations of the Nye munitions committee, of changed public sentiment toward war profits, and of the recent Senate neutrality resolution.

Hull Announced Victory
The authoritative announcement of the ownership and cancellation of the contract came simultaneously from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at 6 o'clock yesterday.

Prior to this, George S. Walden and H. Dundas, chairman of the board and vice-president, respectively of the Vacuum Company, had been closeted with Mr. Hull for an hour. Reports are that it was a stormy meeting. Only after three days of international furor over the reported concession to the officials lay their cards on the table and consult their Government.

Originally reported as an "Anglo-American" concession, the facts seem to be that it was entirely American in character. Despite this, the announcement of the deal has precipitated new difficulties between the Italian and British Governments.

Oil Men Seek Interview
It appears that Messrs. Walden and Dundas had been in Washington yesterday when Mr. Hull issued his noon statement saying that he did not yet know the full facts of the "reported lease," but added that in any event the concession would not affect America's attitude.

Messrs. Walden and Dundas telephoned the State Department for an interview, but aside from saying it was highly important, did not even then disclose their purpose. They first saw Wallace Murray, chief of the Near-Eastern division, and Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, chief of the Far-Eastern division.

What happened after they went into conference with Mr. Hull is only a matter of conjecture. A statement issued by Mr. Hull, however, says he told the two oil men that consummation of the concession would be the "cause of great embarrassment" not only to America, but to all nations seeking a path to peace in the crisis.

Up to the conclusion of the conference, the press had no inkling of what was transpiring. At 6 o'clock notice of a special press conference brought reporters converging on the historic State and War Department Building. Without preliminaries Mr. Hull, in his customary collected and dispassionate tone, read his official statement.

The Standard-Vacuum Company, it develops, is owned jointly by the Sococo-Vacuum Company and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Earlier in the week a flood of denials came from Standard officials in New York, declaring they knew nothing of the proposed lease.

Mr. Hull was obviously relieved at the cancellation of the concession.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus
Wednesday, Sept. 4

Italo-Ethiopian—League Wheels Grinding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—Ethiopia's startling oil lease is canceled. World chancelleries breathe easier.

At a dramatic evening press conference in his private office, Secretary of State Hull disclosed that the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company had agreed to drop the concession. This action followed the Secretary's representations to officials of the company that the lease caused "great embarrassment" to peace efforts of this and other governments.

League Tackles Problem

GENEVA: League of Nations wheels started to grind slowly here today on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, with Britain pushing for action and Italy profiting by delay.

Secretary Hull's prompt erasure of the oil deal leaves the slate clear except for the former equation of Italian ambitions versus Ethiopian self-defense.

The Council decided to proceed at once to consideration of the dispute. First steps, however, consist in the submission of reports. Anthony Eden of Britain and Baron Aloisi of Italy will have their versions to render of the tripartite Paris conversations with France. Premier Laval could not be persuaded yesterday to join in their reports.

Heavy bombardment is due when Mr. Duce launches his attack—designed to be withering—on Ethiopian membership in the League. Ample time is planned for consideration of these inflammatory documents.

Nobody Blamed for Uval

PARIS—Neither Italy nor Ethiopia is blamed for the Uval incident—the fuse that set off world-wide rumblings of threatened war—in the arbitral award rendered here yesterday. The five commissioners were unanimous in this nonprosecutive verdict. Their decision will be presented at Geneva after its official notification to the two governments which appointed the commission.

French Socialists and Communists demanded sanctions against Italy if she violates the League Covenant, in mass meetings here. Sir Norman Angell and Philip Noel Baker addressed audiences representing solidarity of British and French law in favor of the League.

Florida—Sea-Level Canal Authorized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—Florida's trans-isthmus sea-level ship canal—long advocated—is at last on the way. President Roosevelt allocated \$5,000,000 yesterday to begin work on the \$146,000,000 project. It will cut a maximum of 2½ days from voyages between Atlantic ports and the Gulf of Mexico. Dangerous passages around the hurricane-swept Florida Keys will be eliminated. Shippers will save an estimated total of \$7,500,000 a year.

Tokyo—Factions Force Change in War Ministry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO—Resignation of War Minister Hayashi today follows strict codes of Japanese military responsibility. His resignation has been delayed three weeks since the assassination by a subordinate officer of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston Day...Red Threat, Dry Candidate, Action...

(Continued from Page 1)

The Elevated board of directors to reverse their stand and grant permission for demolition of the overhead carrier, Governor Curley today sent them a letter in which he set forth six reasons why he asked for such reversal.

Among these he listed the view that the new tunnel would speed city growth, that it would raise realty values, that it would make life more pleasant for residents along the line, that it would give work to 5000 men. He said that the El board should regard giving the present structure up a "reasonable requirement" in view of the fact that the State has carried the system's deficits since 1918.

The Mayor said he would not file a temporary application because it would be a useless gesture in view of the fact that the legislation specifically required approval of the El board attached to the application.

He said that such an application would stand as a threat to the city's credit and might adversely affect the city's financial standing.

PWA-Applications Pour In in Final Hours

It was a busy day for Col. Theodore B. Parker, head of the PWA, and his big staff of assistants. The whole fourth floor of the new Federal Building fairly hummed as the deadline for final PWA applications was set at 5 p. m.

From an average of considering six applications a day, the Boston office stepped the number up to 50 a day yesterday and today.

As final applications poured in, it

appeared that Massachusetts will only partake to the extent of \$75,000,000 of the \$800,000,000 predicted by Governor Curley in the huge federal PWA allotment. This sum will be divided among 200 projects, each costing upward of \$25,000.

Chief Boston projects, and the amount which the Federal Government will contribute under the 45 per cent agreement, are:

1. New Suffolk County Courthouse, \$2,500,000.
2. Chelsea Street bridge, \$1,000,000.
3. Twelve new school buildings, \$3,500,000.

In addition, at the last minute today Mayor Mansfield said he would rush an application for repairs to the Quincy market costing \$466,000. The Federal Government's share of this would be \$205,256. There was some question, however, whether this application would get through under the FWA deadline.

Red Threat-Salem Acts To Guard Pequot Mills

Threatening red clouds of Communism hovered over 2100 striking mill workers in Salem today. Labor leaders while the town of Pequot Mills has gained control of the strike, were fearful of disturbances because workers are now restive following four weeks of fruitless conciliation efforts.

That the red threat is taken seriously was graphically illustrated in Salem today as heavy police guards paraded in step with pickets at the Pequot Mills. The police were ordered by Mayor George J. Bates after Wilfred T. Levesque, business agent for the International Sheet Metal Workers Union, had blamed Communists for throwing rocks through Pequot factory windows last night, and warned that reds were striving desperately to assume strike leadership.

Adding to the apprehension today were reports that Ann Burlak, young woman Communist agitator who played a prominent part in strike activities in Pawtucket in 1931, was in Salem, working behind the scenes. Labor leaders today admitted that no one in responsible position had actually seen the militant Communist leader, but rumors of her presence were everywhere prevalent.

The sheet metal workers union opened two food dispensaries at the Danvers bleachers of the Pequot firm. This indicated, observers said, that strikers have set up a 24-hour picket in an effort to close the plant down completely.

Chief ray of hope today came with return to Salem of Gordon Jamelson, federal mediator. He will reopen negotiations between plant officials and labor leaders.

Cambridge-Dry Enters Contest for Mayoralty

John J. Reardon, a statistician, has observed liquor conditions in Cambridge under repeal and doesn't like them.

Furthermore, he is of the opinion that a majority of other Cambridge residents don't approve of things as they are, and to test this belief he has obtained nomination papers, and will run for Mayor of Cambridge on a "bone dry" platform, he announced today.

Although only a youngster of eight, when prohibition eliminated the legal saloon, and in consequence with no first-hand knowledge of conditions as they were in saloon days, he does

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-303m	990kc-WEEI-308m	1290kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-313m
5:00 Monitor News News... 5:15 Agricultural reports... 5:30 The Singing Lady... 5:45 Little Orphan Annie... 6:00 "Supper Show"... 6:15 Healy Stamp Club... 6:30 News features... 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news... 7:00 Dinner concert... 7:15 "Tony and Gus"... 7:30 "Lam and Abner"... 7:45 "Paradise" sketch... 8:00 Wingers' Orchestra... 8:15 quartet; soloists... 8:30 "House of Glass"... 8:45 sketch; orchestra... 9:00 John Charles Thomas... 9:15 and his neighbors... 9:30 drama and musical... 9:45 Education news... 10:00 The Venturians... 10:15 sketch; orchestra... 10:30 "Stones of History"... 10:45 dramatic sketch... 11:00 John Charles Thomas... 11:15 and his neighbors... 11:30 Gene Poparty and his... 11:45 orchestra	5:00 Monitor News News... 5:15 Agricultural reports... 5:30 The Singing Lady... 5:45 Little Orphan Annie... 6:00 "Supper Show"... 6:15 Healy Stamp Club... 6:30 News features... 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news... 7:00 Dinner concert... 7:15 "Tony and Gus"... 7:30 "Lam and Abner"... 7:45 "Paradise" sketch... 8:00 Wingers' Orchestra... 8:15 quartet; soloists... 8:30 "House of Glass"... 8:45 sketch; orchestra... 9:00 John Charles Thomas... 9:15 and his neighbors... 9:30 drama and musical... 9:45 Education news... 10:00 The Venturians... 10:15 sketch; orchestra... 10:30 "Stones of History"... 10:45 dramatic sketch... 11:00 John Charles Thomas... 11:15 and his neighbors... 11:30 Gene Poparty and his... 11:45 orchestra	5:00 Monitor News News... 5:15 Agricultural reports... 5:30 The Singing Lady... 5:45 Little Orphan Annie... 6:00 "Supper Show"... 6:15 Healy Stamp Club... 6:30 News features... 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news... 7:00 Dinner concert... 7:15 "Tony and Gus"... 7:30 "Lam and Abner"... 7:45 "Paradise" sketch... 8:00 Wingers' Orchestra... 8:15 quartet; soloists... 8:30 "House of Glass"... 8:45 sketch; orchestra... 9:00 John Charles Thomas... 9:15 and his neighbors... 9:30 drama and musical... 9:45 Education news... 10:00 The Venturians... 10:15 sketch; orchestra... 10:30 "Stones of History"... 10:45 dramatic sketch... 11:00 John Charles Thomas... 11:15 and his neighbors... 11:30 Gene Poparty and his... 11:45 orchestra	5:00 Monitor News News... 5:15 Agricultural reports... 5:30 The Singing Lady... 5:45 Little Orphan Annie... 6:00 "Supper Show"... 6:15 Healy Stamp Club... 6:30 News features... 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news... 7:00 Dinner concert... 7:15 "Tony and Gus"... 7:30 "Lam and Abner"... 7:45 "Paradise" sketch... 8:00 Wingers' Orchestra... 8:15 quartet; soloists... 8:30 "House of Glass"... 8:45 sketch; orchestra... 9:00 John Charles Thomas... 9:15 and his neighbors... 9:30 drama and musical... 9:45 Education news... 10:00 The Venturians... 10:15 sketch; orchestra... 10:30 "Stones of History"... 10:45 dramatic sketch... 11:00 John Charles Thomas... 11:15 and his neighbors... 11:30 Gene Poparty and his... 11:45 orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WEEI, Edward MacDough, "Gospel Sketch."	11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.	11:30 WEEI, United States Navy Band. Linnet, Charles Bentler, conductor.	11:45 WEEI, "The Monitor News News."
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After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.	1:45 WEEI, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers: Homesteaders Orchestra.	2:00 WEEI, "The Monitor News News."	2:15 WEEI, "The Monitor News News."
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Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Nickelodeon"; comedy, songs, melodrama.	8:15 WEEI, Rudy Valley Variety Hour; guest soloists; CBS comedy.	8:30 WEEI, "Parade of the Masters"; CBS comedy.	8:45 WEEI, Talk, Hendrick William Van Loon.
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Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers: Homesteaders Orchestra.	10:15 WEEI, "The Monitor News News."	10:30 WEEI, "The Monitor News News."	10:45 WEEI, "The Monitor News News."
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School Bell Rings For Prison Inmates In Connecticut, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—Connecticut at the Connecticut State Prison in Wethersfield started to school this week, along with the children of the State. A prison school, with convict teachers, began daily classes yesterday.

The surroundings will be different but the curriculum and the schedule will remind prisoners of their boyhood. Classes meet from 8:45 to 11 a. m. and from 1:15 to 3:30, five days a week. Saturday will be a holiday as it is in schools "outside." Legal holidays will be observed and there will be a Christmas recess.

Grade school courses and some trade school courses are offered and enrollment is voluntary. Warden Charles S. Reed expects 300 men will be studying soon.

Fifteen inmate teachers are under the direction of Anthony L. Randall, recently engaged as prison school superintendent. Mr. Randall has been a teacher in Connecticut for 11 years.

The average education of prisoners when they come to Wethersfield is not high. Of 208 admitted in the year ended last June, 12 had never been to school. Sixty-five had completed grammar school; nine were high school graduates; two had attended trade or business school, and one was a college graduate.

Drive for Textile Bill Begun in New England

(Continued from Page 1)

mills and then destroyed these purchased plants. The cut-throat competition has been practiced to an unlimited end. It has been a question of the survival of the fittest that has created the present condition.

Comparison of Wages

Accompanying the instructions was a table which showed the hourly and weekly wages paid in the cotton industry during the period from December, 1934, to June, 1935. The average weekly earnings for December were \$13.40 while in June the earnings were \$12.20. The hourly wages ranged from 37 to 38 cents an hour.

As a comparison, Mr. Riviere listed wages paid in other industries: Newspaper, 44.5 cents; rubber tires, 80 cents; petroleum refining, 76.3 cents; beverages, 75.5 cents; shipbuilding, 73.9 cents; book and job printing, 72.8 cents; automobiles, 72.7 cents; hats, fur and felt, 72.2 cents; men's clothing, 68.6 cents; cash registers, 68.4 cents; marble workers, 65.8 cents; blast furnaces, 64.4 cents; explosives, 63.6 cents; engines, etc., 63.6 cents; locomotives, 63.2 cents; railroad repair shops, 63.2 cents; electric machinery, 62.6 cents; textile machinery, 61.9 cents; machine tools, 61.8 cents; chemicals, 61.8 cents, and aircraft, 61.2 cents.

Green Advises Labor To Seek a New NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

injunction and child labor amendment measures. Green expressed regret at his inability to come to Danbury to address the convention.

The delegates voted to comply with the request contained in his telegram. Organization of a "genuine" labor party was advocated yesterday before the Connecticut Federation of Labor by its president, J. Nicholas Danz.

"We are still in the throes of a terrible depression," asserted Mr. Danz. "Suffering and want are on all sides of us, but the professional politicians, fat and snug, are still squabbling over the passage of social legislation, which we so sorely need."

"The people are ready for a change. The time is ripe and the workers' salvation is only in the formation of a Labor Party."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing House, 100 North Street, Boston, Mass.
Subscription price, payable in advance, six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston, 4 cents elsewhere.
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters
"AT HOME ABROAD" (Shubert). New revue with Beatrice Lillie, Ethel Waters and Paul Hession. By Howard Hughes. 8:15.
"STURGEON UP" (Coliseum). New revue with Eddie Dowling and M. C. Quinlan. Irene Beasley and others. 8:30.

Movies
"FENWAY AND PARADISE" (Fenway). "The Fenway and Paradise." 8:15.
"MUSIC OF THE CROWN" (Fenway). "The Music of the Crown." 8:15.
"THE MUSIC OF THE CROWN" (Fenway). "The Music of the CROWN." 8:15.
"THE MUSIC OF THE CROWN" (Fenway). "The Music of the CROWN." 8:15.

EXETER—Gene Stratton-Porter's "Keeper of the Bees," with Neil Hamilton. 11:30.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.

FINE ARTS—"Nell Gwynn," with Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 11:30.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.

MODERN—Shirley Temple and John Love in "Curly Top." 10:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.

BOSTON—Zasu Pitts and James Gleason in "Hot Tip." 10:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.

UPTOWN—Buddy Rogers in "Old Man River." 10:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.

UNIVERSITY—"Operator 5." 10:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.

COLLEGE CORNER—"Evening." 10:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.
"Miles of the Ocean" (Fenway). "Miles of the Ocean." 8:15.

ERA FENT THEATRE—Concert by ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor. Near the Playhouse, Franklin Park. 8:15.

Other Events
"THE NEGRO IN AMERICA"—First production of new pageant with chorus and orchestra, presented by ERA Negro Theatre. Rialto Coleman, director. On outdoor stage near Ford Pond on the Common. 8:15.

ERA LECTURE—"The Halo-Ethiopian Question." By Rev. Mr. J. H. Rogers. Rialto Coleman, director. On outdoor stage near Ford Pond on the Common. 8:15.

MUSIC
PROGRAM ON COMMON—String sextet with featured group in historical entertainment, followed by recital of the common and unweaving of markers. 8:15.

Other Events
MUSIC OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by MISS ARDREY. Tapestry. 11 a. m.

Weather
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving
Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight and Thursday; moderate to fresh southeasterly winds.
Maine: Rain tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer tonight; cooler in north-west portion Thursday.
New Hampshire: Rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; cooler Thursday.
Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in the interior tonight; cooler in west portion Thursday.
Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east or southeast winds becoming fresh, possibly strong at times and overcast weather with rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Boston	62	67	61	60	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61
Berkeley	62	67	61	60	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61
Chicago	54	68	61	60	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61
Denver	52	60	61	60	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61
Detroit	48	66	61	60	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61
Jacksonville	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Kansas City	54	68	61	60	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61	60	61	62	61
Los Angeles	69	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Miami	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
A—8 a. m. Sept. 4.																										
B—Maximum Sept. 3.																										

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 4:05 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Thursday, 4:38 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:45 p. m.

THE COLLINGWOOD
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Third Party Move Minimized In New England by McGlue

A third party movement, such as that planned by William Randolph Hearst, to be led by Alfred E. Smith, or anyone else, designed to split party alignments in 1936 and "defeat Roosevelt," stands little chance of success in New England, it was declared here today by Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts.

New England has been awake to the possibility of a third party for some time, since Massachusetts' former Governor, Joseph B. Ely, has often been mentioned as a candidate. Now the absence of Mr. Ely's name from the Hearst-Smith lists has revived the Ely-led third-party talk.

In 1932 Mr. Ely backed former Governor Smith of New York for the Presidency in New England as against Governor Curley's endorsement of Franklin Roosevelt. Yet Mr. Hearst and his supporters have chosen Al Smith as their candidate without mentioning Mr. Ely as Vice-President.

Ely Maintains Silence
Mr. Ely remains as silent today on the question of running for President on a third or Democratic Party ticket as he did when he walked down the State House steps last January. Perhaps, say some, he does not choose to run?

But Mr. Ely's actions speak louder than his utterances. His early criticism of the Roosevelt New Deal marked him as one of the few outstanding leaders of a Democratic insurrection. His acceptance of an appointment to a group of nationally-known lawyers to study the constitutionality of the New Deal for the American Liberty League shows his willingness to lead out against his foes.

When in Rhode Island the Democrats went down to defeat in the much publicized congressional election Mr. Ely was one of the first to point to a change in sentiment toward the New Deal. His decision to speak in Chicago in a few weeks concerning the New Deal's constitutionality is viewed by many observers as the opening gun in his drive for candidacy.

Some Hope in 1940
These Beacon Hill observers, however, believe Mr. Ely, Mr. Hearst, and possibly former Governor Smith are barking up the wrong tree for 1936. Even Mr. McGlue admitted there might be some hope for 1940, but joined with others when he expressed the sentiment that Roosevelt could not lose in '36 with \$400,000,000 to spend.

This new third party movement is being compared with the past attempts. The late Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin's Progressive Party appeared to have an excellent chance to succeed. But due to one unfortunate speech and unforeseen occurrences this great liberal of his day received only eight electoral votes, although his individual vote was fairly representative.

It has been pointed out that Al Smith would pull a good part of the

great Roman Catholic vote and draw with him many Republicans now dissatisfied with New Deal policies. There are, as well, many Democrats who, with the proper leadership would swing to a new man.

These indications, point out third party enthusiasts, show that the United States is ready for a new party with a platform culled from both the other political groups and some ideas from the Socialist lists.

"But not in 1936," stressed Mr. McGlue.

As to Governor Curley's political future—a question which always appears when politics are discussed—the latest rumor has the Governor running for and winning the Governorship for two more terms. Then some believe he can defeat Senator David "Invincible" Walsh for the Senate and a six-year post in Washington.

Mount Washington Road Sets New Traffic Mark

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4.—The State Development Commission was today informed that a new record had been set for August by the Mount Washington railway, a cog road which carries passengers to the highest peak in the White Mountains. The commission interpreted this as further evidence of the marked gains made this season by recreational interests in New Hampshire.

The railway reported that 16 trains were operated Sept. 1, carrying the largest number of passengers in the history of the road. While in August, 1934, the road carried twice as many passengers as in any previous August, last month there was an increase of 15 per cent over the same period a year ago.

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For the Correct Fall Silhouette

Unique elastic strap is individually adjustable.

Write for prices. "EVANSFREE" takes care of all most difficult points of the figure, hips and shoulders, corrects hollow back, EVANSFREE reduces hip line to four inches during entire long life of garment.

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Telephone Lexington 2-2515

Note fitness of silhouette and reduction of hips and hollow back.

Write for prices. "EVANSFREE" takes care of all most difficult points of the figure, hips and shoulders, corrects hollow back, EVANSFREE reduces hip line to four inches during entire long life of garment.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Maj. Gen. Nagata, a Hayashi appointee and virtual administrative head of the army.

Gen. Yoshitake Kawashima steps at once into the War Ministry, averting a break both in time and in policy. He is aligned with the Hayashi policies of "taking the army out of politics"—the issue that contributed to unrest in army ranks through wholesale juggling of higher commands.

General Kawashima has the reputation of a moderate, neutral figure, who can carry on present policies with a minimum of friction. His first and major task is to restore army discipline, badly shaken by recent events.

Details regarding the Cabinet shakeup: Page 1.

'Bluebird'—Officially Surpasses 300 Miles an Hour

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah (AP)—At 301.37 miles an hour, Sir Malcolm Campbell passed his goal in the Bluebird, which is to be retired with highest honors. Recalculation proved the British speed king's feat after it had been reported he fell short by decimals. His average was made both ways over the measured mile, officials of the American Automobile Association reported.

Bluebird didn't need wings to beat most airplanes. Sir Malcolm is returning immediately to London.

How he did it: Page 1.

Austria—Eases Rintelen's Confinement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A further sign of gradual betterment in relations between Austria and Germany is seen in the Government decision, just officially disclosed, to release Dr. Anton Rintelen from close confinement. He has been held since Austrian National Socialists tried to make him head of the Government last year, instead of the late Chancellor Dollfuss.

Dr. Rintelen will henceforth live on an estate in Upper Austria under a nominal guard. The importance of this step is enhanced by the fact that Governor Giechauer of Upper Austria, under whose care Dr. Rintelen will now be, is known to be in close sympathy with Germany.

Zionists—Elect Weizmann President

LUCERNE, Switz. (AP)—The nineteenth World Zionist Congress ended early today after the election of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, veteran leader of the movement, as president of the World Zionist Organization. Only six votes were cast against Dr. Weizmann. Former President Nahum Sokoloff was unanimously named honorary president.

Bonds—U. S. Treasury Offer Oversubscribed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Oversubscription in one day of \$500,000,000 in 1½ per cent 3½-year Treasury notes is cited by Secretary Morgenthau as disproving any doubts concerning federal credit.

The offer showed confidence in the market for federal securities despite a recent undersubscription. The Treasury yesterday offered a total of \$1,750,000,000. Most of this, or \$1,250,000,000, is available to holders of 4½ per cent Fourth Liberty Bonds. They can convert the old issue, which must be redeemed by Oct. 15, in two ways: New Treasury bonds, 2½ per cent, maturing in 12 years and callable in 10; or Treasury notes, 1½ per cent, maturing in 3½ years. The books will remain open a few days for these conversions.

Peru—Plans U. S. Debt Payment

LIMA, Peru—Plans to resume debt payments to the United States are announced in connection with Peru's draft budget for 1936. Payments have been suspended since 1930. The Finance Minister indicated that resumption would be made in a way to take account of "adverse conditions which did not exist when the loans were made," according to the Associated Press. Among these conditions was cited most prominently a depreciation in Peruvian currency.

The communication did not mention the amount the Treasury intended to pay, nor whether financing arrangements had been made abroad in connection with the debt service.

Bank Stocks—Decline in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—Another wide-open break in New York City bank stocks sent active shares \$1 to \$80 a share lower today, continuing the trend which began yesterday, when two leading institutions reduced their quarterly dividends.

Errand Man With Carrier's License Serves New Hampshire Rural Route

BRADFORD, N. H., Sept. 4 (AP)—Bringing home goldfish in a paper carton, carrying a peacock hen to the veterinary and transporting farm machinery parts, are only incidental in the life of Bradford's errand man, Arthur H. Putnam.

For two years Mr. Putnam has been doing from 50 to 75 daily errands for folks here and on his route between Bradford and Concord, stopping en route at homes where he finds a special card placed in the window. His novel method of making a living began when a friend asked why he didn't charge for errands folks asked him to do in Concord.

He decided to make a charge, and his rates are now filed with the Public Service Commission, which has issued him a carrier's license. Every morning he starts out, picks up his orders and on arrival in Concord, makes his purchases. He even exchanges library books and cashes checks.

Shopping for women causes him not the least loss of aplomb, he says. "Just give me the size and I'll get it," says Mr. Putnam. He does his business on a strictly cash basis and keeps in a little book a record of each transaction. He has practically a monopoly on his unusual business and has found he can make a good living.

"They say I don't know what they'd do if I quit," says Mr. Putnam with pride.

Books Must Be More Than 'Easy' for Adults

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Books which are "easy to read" are needed for illiterates and near-illiterates who want to read about "the lives of great men, business conditions and life in America today," according to a three-year service study now being conducted in the Adult Education Department of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Adult readers of elementary reading ability prefer adult subject matter, the study says, but since there is a dearth of factual material in simple language, the adult of limited vocabulary either does not read or reads only cheap fiction or the tabloids because they are "easier."

George C. Hanson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Dollar Steamship Company informed the State Department today that George C. Hanson, consul general at Salonika, Greece, had passed on aboard the steamship President Polk on Sept. 2, from a self-inflicted gunshot wound. Mr. Hanson, a veteran, in the American foreign service, was assigned consul general at Salonika on July 22.

Maplewood Caddie Camp Makes for Better Boys

Recruited by North Bennet Industrial School in Boston this New Hampshire institution not only produces expert caddies but also provides a solution for the delinquency problem and lays the foundation for good citizenship.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Sept. 3—"A wise caddie maketh a glad golfer."

This 1935 paraphrase of Solomon's proverb conveys the object of the Maplewood Golf Club in carrying on what are believed to be unique experiments in caddie training.

While golf has been gaining ground as one of the nation's most popular sports in recent years, the requirements for a good caddie have become increasingly severe. No longer a mere bag totter, the youngster who trails "dubs" and experts alike over the rolling greens of the nation's country clubs has become a figure of major importance in the sport.

Able to Advise

Besides being able to "keep an eye on the ball," he should be able to advise his man about course difficulties, inform him on rules, regulations and ethics, and generally speaking act in the capacity of an incipient "pro." But in general little has been done to train the caddy in performance of his increased duties. Consequently, thousands of golfers across the country have preferred to act as their own caddies.

But not so at Maplewood. For the past 21 years a "caddie camp," comprised of more than 100 caddies who are trained in every branch of the game's rules and ethics, has made golfing at Maplewood and adjoining Bethlehem "a unique experience."

Golfers who have played the courses have returned year after year, not because the courses are the best in the country, but because here they are rid of "caddie worries."

Recruited in Boston

These caddies, recruited by the North Bennet Street Industrial School in Boston, must pass exacting examinations before they even set foot on a golf course. Each winter more than 200 boys from Boston's North End meet for 10 weeks' course in golf procedure and caddy-ing. Then comes the examinations. About 150 are chosen as experts, and prepare to attend camp.

At the Maplewood camp they are expected to pay their own way as group and as individuals. The camp never has been run for profit, nor has it ever been subsidized by any philanthropic group, according to Norman Franzin, founder, and camp director.

Each caddie is assigned to one of 10 work squads. Besides his caddie duties, as a member of his squad he helps keep the camp in order. As the season lasts some 10 to 12 weeks the squads are shifted from dish-washing and gardening to mending and even ironing the weekly wash.

In Early Morning

This all occurs in the early morning hours before the caddie meets his golfer at the first tee at 8 a. m. Until noon, and from one until late afternoon, the caddie expert is the polite yet firm diplomat of golf course. Nothing escapes his eagle eye. He knows every rule—he is a veritable "golf course butler."

Each night he banks his day's earnings with the Caddie Master, Louis De Minto. He may draw on this account for candy and an occasional movie. The caddie's share of the cost of running the camp comes out of this bank account.

With the boys doing their own work, camp costs are low, so each caddie as a rule returns to Boston with enough money to start him in school for another year.

In boom times these caddies sometimes returned to the city with enough money to take them through a whole school year. The past few years each caddie has averaged from \$15 to \$30.

Evening Campfires

But it is not all "work and no play" for the boys from the North End. They have their evening campfires and more than often are given a day off to climb Mt. Washington. Each noon and late afternoon they have a swim. Some of the more enthusiastic swimmers have even passed the junior life-saving tests.

This year there are 120 boys ranging from 11 to 18 years of age in the two camps. Most of these boys were returning to Boston today. Some will remain another week.

Mr. Franzin, who inaugurated the "caddie camp" idea in 1914, has held constantly to the theory that youth organized, given responsibility, and kept busy will not become delinquent. He hopes to see caddie camps in other sections of the nation.

Mr. Franzin and members of the North Bennet Street Industrial School staff have worked incessantly to give constructive aid to the North End youth.

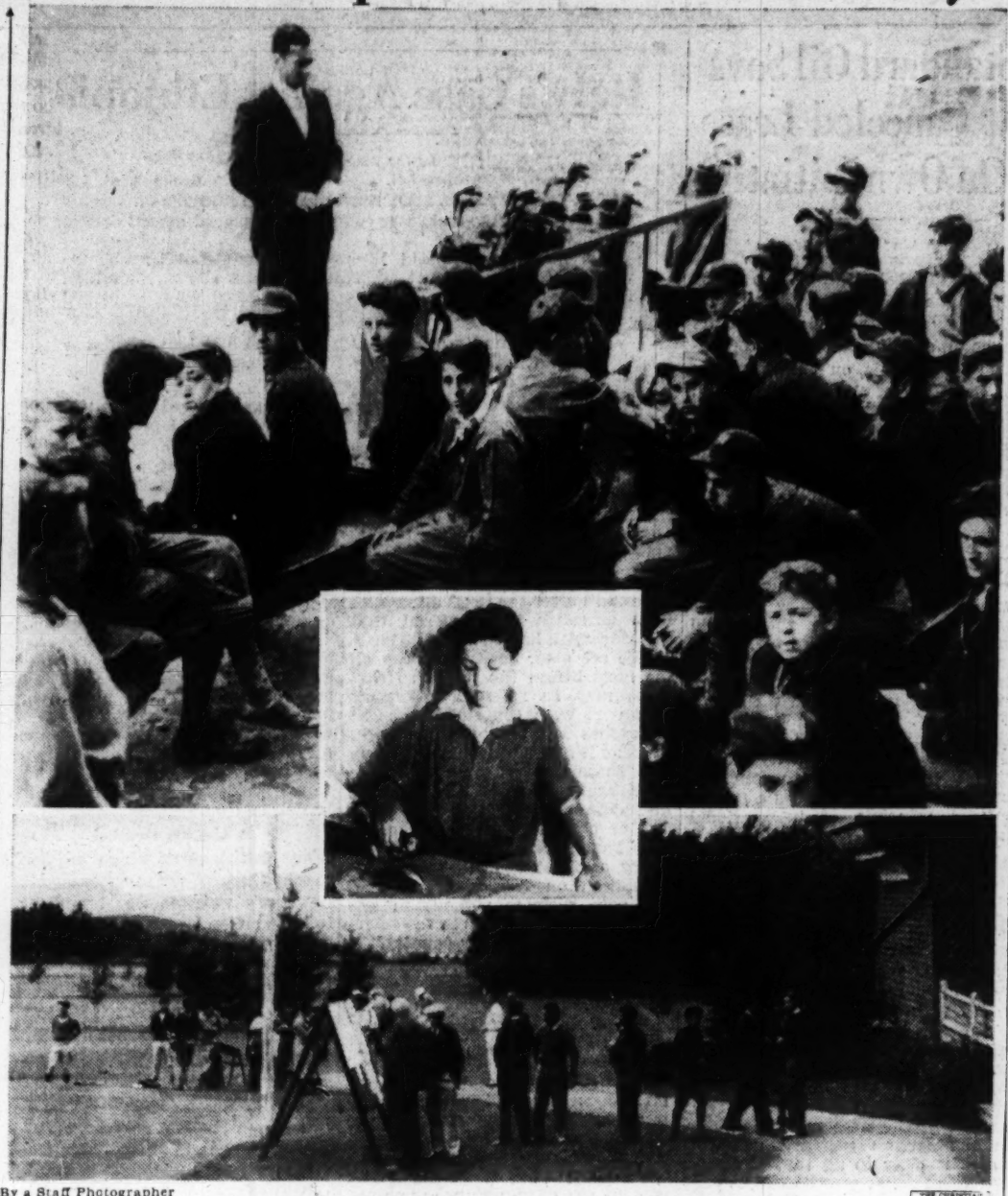
"The idea of the caddie camp," said Mr. Franzin "is to give the boys from the congested sections a vacation, a sense of responsibility, to show them that they have the capacity to earn and pay their own way, and also to save them a little to take home. That, in my opinion, is the basic way to build solid citizenship."

Arizona Excise Taxes Cost Each Citizen \$15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Figures compiled by the State Tax Commission reveal that excises, collected by the State of Arizona, cost her citizens nearly \$15 each in a year. For the last fiscal year, these levies totaled \$6,455,593.50, which on the basis of the 1930 census was \$14.84 per capita.

The gasoline tax of 5 cents a gallon yielded the greatest amount of revenue, even more than the sales tax. A tabulation credits the gas tax with \$3,153,839; sales tax, \$1,794,818.34; luxury tax (cosmetics, tobacco, liquor), \$895,319.28; income, \$425,061.25; liquor licenses, \$125,750; inheritance, \$60,805.52.



By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Maplewood (N. H.) Caddie Camp

Upper—Caddies at the Casino, Waiting to Go on the Links. Center—Caddie Pressing His Clothes. Lower—Opening of a Tournament at the Caddie Camp

What's Going On in the Arts

'At Home Abroad'

VINCENTE MINNELLI is the real star of the new revue, "At Home Abroad," which was performed for the first time on the evening of Sept. 3, at the Shubert Theater in Boston. He is responsible for the settings and costumes of this lavish production, which top anything of the kind within easy collection. Sets, color schemes and lighting are superb. A Japanese print scene, a setting for the ballet, "Death in the Afternoon," and a dozen others are individual works of art.

Unfortunately, Mr. Minnelli's colleagues have failed to provide entertainment worthy of this background. The bigger the type they get in the billing, the less they do for the good of the show. Nor is this altogether their fault. The material supplied them is for the most part inordinately thin and flat, and frequently it is offensive.

Beatrice Lillie, Ethel Waters and Herb Williams have to depend almost wholly upon their reputations and personalities. They struggle with surprising success against their material. Eleanor Powell is a tap dancer of extraordinary facility, but her dancing is lacking in originality and variety.

The most satisfactory contributions are made by two of the players whose names are featured in small type. Paul Haakon's ballet, "Death in the Afternoon," is a vibrant and vigorous study of a bullfighter, presented with skill and imagination.

But in his other numbers this dancer is virtually thrown away. Haakon is an outstanding artist, but not even he can do much with such stuff as "Episode in Avignon" or "Love is a Dancing Thing."

Reginald Gardner, newly imported from England, is a humorist of quality. His discourse on the personalities and idiosyncrasies of engines is a small masterpiece of wit and fancy. He also contributes effectively to many of the sketches.

Eddy Foy Jr. and James MacColl are others who do what they can with what they have to do with.

The show has the misfortune to start off with a bang—a misfortune because it falls off so much more noticeably afterward. The opening scene, "Get Away From It All," displays on a backdrop puppets representing such personages as Senator Long, Alexander Woolcott, George Gershwin, Mae West and others. As escape from these American phenomena, the authors, Howard Dietz

and Arthur Schwartz, recommended a trip around the world.

The various stages of the voyage are announced by stereotypical cable messages. This was a good idea as a means of bridging scenes, but unhappily it is not carried out cleverly enough, and it rapidly becomes more monotonous than the plain waits.

The first-night audience was large but friendly. It had come to be amused and it applauded everything and everybody. When the piece has been out and paced, there should be enough left to make a successful Broadway show.

L. A. S.

PRELIMINARY announcement of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's fifty-fifth season carries promise of familiar riches and novel features. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct for the twelfth year, and the orchestra will play for the fifth season in New York.

The single guest conductor announced, for two weeks at mid-season, is Dimitri Mitropoulos, director of the symphony orchestra of the Athens Conservatory. He is unknown to America, but has been praised by Florent Schmitt and other European commentators.

Serge Prokofiev, who was expected to conduct a new work of his own, has postponed his American tour. Newcomers among the scheduled soloists are Jan Smeterlin and Leonard Shure, pianists both known to Boston halls, and Raya Garbousova, cellist, who has been heard elsewhere in America but not in Boston.

Other soloists will be Lotte Lehmann, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Arthur Schnabel, Joseph Szigeti and Nathan Milstein. Alfredo Casella, the announcement says, will be heard in his new Concerto for Trio and Orchestra—which presumably was written for and will be performed by the Casella Trio, which made an excellent impression on its first American appearance a year ago in the Coolidge Festival at Boston.

Good Housekeeping endorsement. Send \$1 and pay postman \$1.25 on delivery. Returnable after 10 days if not satisfied. Carter Corp., 1835 Front Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

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New Hampshire Horseback Tour Blazes Way for Permanent Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4—New Hampshire hills may once again hear the soft crunch of leather and the clop of horses' feet as the State moves to augment and improve its equine trails.

Members of the New Hampshire Horseback Trails Commission, yesterday, combining business with pleasure, began reconnoitering and blazing trails in the Lake Umbagog region of the State.

The horseback tour which was to cover 100 miles during the week end not only provided individual pleasure, but also gave an opportunity to the riders to locate abandoned paths and country roads that may once again re-echo the hoofbeats of other riders. At the same time the State Development Commission, under whose sponsorship the tour was made, took another step forward in its state-wide recreational plan to revive a neglected type of trail in a state eminently noted for its trails.

Testifying to the continuing growth of co-operative marketing in the Granite State, the selling agreement between farmers and potato growers of New Hampshire with the First National Stores, New England chain group, has been renewed for its fourth year.

Under the terms of the contract, signed by the Agricultural Service, Inc., a selling agency of potato growers organized by George M. Putnam, head of the state farm bureau, potatoes of a specific grade will be delivered directly by the grower to the nearest retail chain store. More than 100 farmers and potato growers will participate in this distribution method.

Advantages of the scheme as enumerated by Mr. Putnam, constant worker for co-operation among the State's farmers, are lowered cost to the consumer through the saving of

transportation charges. This system also prevents loss by the retailer 1939, if by severe traffic continues which usually cause spoilage.

In contrast to the poor season of 1934, an impressive yield of more than 250,000 bushels of McIntosh apples, believed to be the largest crop of this variety ever grown in a season in New Hampshire, is anticipated by the State's orchardists for 1935. This yield is said to be nearly double the original estimate for the year's harvest.

According to a representative of the International Apple Shippers Association, who made a recent survey of the State, the total apple crop of the 1935 season is placed at approximately 450,000 bushels.

The Gen. John Sullivan Memorial Bridge, a toll span across Little Bay in Durham, may be debt free by 1939, if by severe traffic continues. According to Charles T. Patten, state treasurer, the exceptionally large income from the bridge earned during the present season warrants the inference that the anticipated time for retirement of the bridge indebtedness may be cut by five years.

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Men

Ruler of Ethiopia Puts His Hopes for Peace on League's Council Meeting

Ethiopia Hardens Attitude Toward Italy With Warning It Will Yield No Territory

By R. H. Markham

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 4.—With Premier Mussolini's preparations against Ethiopia proceeding relentlessly, the attitude of the Ethiopian Emperor on the possibility of granting concessions to Italy today shows a distinct hardening.

In a further interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today, Emperor Haile Selassie made comprehensive declarations of policy, according to which no political or territorial concessions whatsoever will be made to Italy in the face of her threat of invasion, because that would only stimulate her aggression and reward her for violating her obligations.

No Political Control

The Ethiopian Emperor declared that he would absolutely grant no economic favors accompanied by political conditions. Rather than adopt such a policy—which every Ethiopian will defend by his life and the "fatherland," he said that he would rather be killed than to meet any invader, hoping that he can resist an aggressor, however perfectly he may be armed.

The Emperor further declared that all Ethiopians of every class and race are united about him and determined to make the supreme sacrifice for the sacred cause of liberty and independence.

Equal Chances

Replying to the Italian suggestions of Ethiopia's backwardness and "savagery," the Emperor said that every group and individual here has equal opportunities and all can participate in the Government, according to their ability.

Charm

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57 FRANKLIN ST. BOSTON

Ten Guesses (79)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]
1.—Yes; for example, "He walked easily over the spot." "Exactly," an adverb, modifies the preposition "over."
2.—Yes; on Aug. 14, 1935, the Treasury bought 25,500,000 ounces.
3.—No; Oregon's population is 983,000, and that of Oklahoma is 2,350,000.
4.—Yes.
5.—Yes; he composed 104.
6.—No; it was composed by Mendelssohn.
7.—No; "Ode on a Grecian Urn."
8.—No; only 9.
9.—No; you would miss the southern coast of Britain by approximately 300 miles.
10.—No; Jonathan was a son of Saul, but a bosom friend of David.

BEATS THERMOMETERS ON THEIR HOME GROUNDS

AIR-CONDITIONED AMERICAN GAS

Standard Oil Says It Canceled Lease On Own Initiative

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The claim that the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company had not abandoned its huge oil and mineral rights concession in Ethiopia on the insistence of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and that the abandonment was upon the initiative of the heads of the \$600,000,000 oil combine, was contained in a statement by George S. Walden, chairman of the Standard-Vacuum board, here today.

At the same time Mr. Walden made it clear that their action on relinquishing this concession, which was regarded as of vast potential worth, was because they did not wish to do anything that would cause the United States to become involved in the European-East African crisis, since by holding on to what they had obtained through Francis M. Rickett, their agent in these negotiations, the United States would have "a responsibility for the protection of American property and investments abroad as a fundamental principle of international law."

Reverts to Old Status

This was seen here as a reaffirmation of the policy that the American flag follows the American dollar—a policy which on several occasions sent American battleships into Latin-American waters to protect American "private transactions."

It comes immediately on the heels of a declaration by Senator Gerald F. Nye (R) of North Dakota, that "one result of this oil concession should be prompt action at the next session of Congress to write a specific American policy which will make it clear to all that when an American dollar goes abroad, it goes with an assurance whatever that some day 120,000,000 Americans will take action to defend that dollar."

Mr. Walden did not make it clear in his statement why highest officials of his company denied categorically until late yesterday that they were interested in the Ethiopian concession. This denial came from highest officials of the company, including John A. Brown, president and chairman of the executive committee, and Harold F. Sheets, vice-president.

At First, Denied Connection

Not longer than last Saturday, Mr. Brown declared in Los Angeles that the Standard-Vacuum Company had nothing to do with the concession or the development company. Mr. Sheets said last night that Mr. Walden had only arrived here from Europe last Friday, when the concession was made known through an Associated Press dispatch from Addis Ababa, and had decided to tell the State Department about it before making any public announcement.

Since Standard-Vacuum is one of the largest producers, refiners and marketers of petroleum products in the world, doing business in nearly every country, it is frequently in touch with the State Department, it was added.

"All the oil companies are continually negotiating for oil concessions," Mr. Sheets said. "But for the threat of war and the fact that Ethiopia is in the public eye, the concessions would hardly have been discussed any interest. It was badly handled from a publicity standpoint."

Calls It False Mystery

He said there had been "an erroneous description of the nature of the concession," in connection with the report that a "\$60,000,000 investment" was involved. There was no cash payment called for in the deal, he asserted, but, instead, it was "an every day transaction built up into a big mystery by the delay resulting from the Labor Day holiday."

Enlarging upon the statement of last night that this matter was handled in the regular course of business, Mr. Walden issued the following statement today: "The conference at Washington was upon our own initiative. Although the concession had come to us in the normal routine of our business, negotiations having begun early this year, we felt it was our duty in a matter of this kind to consult the Department of State as soon as we received confirmation that the concession had been granted."

Not Forced to Act

"I told Secretary Hull that we wished to be guided by the advice and wishes of the State Department. If retention of the concession were to become in any way an embarrassment we stated that we were ready to terminate it."

"We realize, of course, that the Government of the United States has a responsibility for the protection of American property and investments abroad as a fundamental principle of international law. But at the same time the consummation of the negotiations, begun long before the present Ethiopian question became acute, did appear to be an embarrassment for our Government."

"No American corporation wishing to do all in its power to preserve international peace would wish to assert its legal rights in the face of the embarrassing problems that might arise by such insistence. It was, therefore, on the initiative of the Standard-Vacuum Company and without seeking to set a precedent for the treatment of American property abroad that we felt justified entirely of our own volition in terminating the concession."

Just a Routine Transaction

"The Standard-Vacuum Company and its predecessors have been doing business in Ethiopia for more than 20 years and it was natural that the question of exploring further possibilities in petroleum production should have been inquired into by our representatives abroad. Indeed, the matter was of such a routine nature that the officials of

Italy's Case Against Ethiopia

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 4

ITALY today filed a memorandum with the League of Nations declaring Ethiopia by her conduct had "placed herself openly outside the League."

The memorandum said Ethiopia had rendered herself unworthy of the confidence accorded her when she was admitted to the League.

Italy's points follow: "Ethiopian refusal to define frontiers with Italian colonies resulted in the consequently illegal occupation of Italian territories by Ethiopia; "Continual offense against the immunity of Italian diplomatic and consular representatives in Ethiopia; "Permanent offense against the lives and goods of Italian citizens living in Ethiopia, who were prevented from developing economic enterprises of any nature whatsoever; "Offenses and attack against the lives and goods of Italian citizens even on Italian territories themselves."

Our parent corporation were not advised until after the press dispatches from abroad were published that the concession had been obtained. "We are glad, however, to lay all the facts before the public so that there may be no such inferences drawn as were contained in some dispatches last week which sought to make it appear that our company had become allied with a foreign government in a problem involving international peace.

"Our objectives in foreign countries have always been to pursue a policy of strict neutrality and concentration on the development of our own business without in any way involving ourselves in the international policies of any country."

Council Opens African Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

clash was obscure and that it was mainly a brush between native troops on both sides—with no white Italian officials engaged or present. The frontier limit question having been ruled out of consideration, nothing else of importance remained for decision.

Yet out of this incident thus reduced to the proper proportions—which became exceedingly small—there have arisen issues which mobilized a million Italians, endanger the peace in East Africa, challenge the wisdom and validity of international sanctions and may involve the whole future of Europe and of the League. Despite all this, neither side in the original dispute has responsibility, according to the arbitrators in their forthcoming report to the League.

Offer Still Open

Meanwhile the British feel the terms of the concessions which Britain and France are ready to recommend to Italy in Ethiopia are so advantageous to Rome that their publication must force Premier Mussolini to reconsider them. The offer is, therefore, still open and until it is publicly declined in the Council there is cherished the hope for a pacific arrangement.

On the other hand if the lengthy Italian memorandum enumerating its complaints against Ethiopia is adopted under Article XV of the Covenant and operation of that article has already begun since the month of May, there emerges the prospect of the famous pitfall in the Covenant under which in certain conditions war may become legal. But these niceties of the League law, though discussed in the lobbies, are not yet before the Council.

Emperor Tells Critics U. S. Oil Concession Was Within His Rights

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 4 (AP)—

Emperor Haile Selassie answered critics of his concession of oil and mineral rights with an official communiqué yesterday, sent his personal bodyguard to a prospective war front bearing a gift sword from the King of England and threatened foreign correspondents with censorship.

His communiqué said he was within his full sovereign rights in granting his concession to Francis M. Rickett, British promoter. It pointed out the concession was exclusively of economic character designed to develop the country. The British Government was not involved in it, directly or indirectly, the communiqué said, adding that the concession gave no sanction to the 1906 tri-partite treaty between the Treaty of 1906, which "Italy is preparing openly to violate."

Refused to Change

The text of the official communiqué follows: "The Government is not disposed to change its attitude in this respect. Referring to allegations that such a concession is contrary to the 1906 tri-partite treaty, the Ethiopian Government is not a party to this treaty."

"In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations Aug. 7, 1926, by Signor Grandi, then Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Grandi wrote: "Regarding more especially recognition by the British Government of the sphere of economic influence exclusively reserved to Italy in certain regions of Ethiopia, it is obvious that this provision constitutes an undertaking which binds solely the Italian and British Governments, but which cannot curtail the liberty of decision of the Ethiopian Government nor limit possible actions of third parties."

"Now the British Government has

Sanctions Rushed By French 'Lefts' In Mass Meetings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Demanding sanctions against Italy if it breaks the League Covenant by attacking Ethiopia, French Socialists and Communists are staging a series of imposing mass meetings here.

Sir Norman Angell and Philip J. Noel Baker, well-known British peace advocates, have been addressing several meetings which are manifestations of the solidarity between French and British labor movements in support of the League of Nations. Last night messages were read from the British Trades Union Congress's General Council and the British Labor Party, as well as from George Lansbury, leader of the British Opposition, registering the unity of the two movements in upholding the League Covenant.

Wide Representation

Resolutions calling for the application of sanctions if Italy attacks Ethiopia, passed at the meeting here of the International Committee for Defense of Ethiopian Peoples, is to be presented at Geneva to Premier Laval of France by a delegation including Sir Norman Angell. The meeting was attended by representatives of more than 150 organizations, including all French parties of the Left, several French war veterans' organizations and the pro-Soviet Italian Socialist Party.

Speaking in French, Sir Norman produced a particularly great impression by refuting the argument that "sanctions mean war."

Will Force Peace

"If by sanctions," he said, "is meant the common Anglo-French diplomatic, political, economic and financial restraint of Italy then sanctions mean peace and not war. Italy is provoking military action in the face of the united Franco-British power. It is the absence of co-operation between France and Britain which is causing the situation to drift into telling French hearers plainly that France has now to choose between the Italian alliance and collective security system," he concluded. "Another unchecked assertion of the Fascist military power coming after those made first by Germany and then by Germany would reduce the two remaining great European democracies—France and Britain—to something approaching impotence."

Employment Shows Increase in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Employment in Canada is distinctly on the increase, and has been, with only a few slight recessions, since early in 1933.

Employment at the beginning of August showed an advance that considerably exceeded the average gain recorded in August of the last 14 years, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 937 firms whose payrolls aggregated 950,000 persons as compared with 934,633 on July 1. This increase occurred largely in manufacturing, construction and maintenance, and transportation, while mining, communications and services also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging and retail trade reported seasonal curtailment.

Namur Bred Still-Walkers

Namur, a Belgian city which formerly suffered from the overflowing of the Sambre and Meuse Rivers, was celebrated for its still-walkers for centuries.

Italy Directs Outside Buying Of Material for African Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 4.—The Italian Government now controls all purchases from abroad of the principal raw materials most needed by Italy for her Ethiopian campaign. An import monopoly has been set up for coal, coke, copper, tin and nickel.

The buying monopoly will be operated by the Ministry of Communications, acting through the supply department of the State Railways, already thoroughly familiar with and duly equipped for such transactions. There will therefore be no need for opening new buying offices, while distribution to consumers will be effected through the existing commercial channels which will thus suffer no serious loss.

The essential imports for which the monopoly is formed weigh for large sums on Italy's trade balance. In 1934, imports of copper, tin and nickel cost 200,000,000 lire, and a further 850,000,000 lire were spent on the purchase of 13,000,000 tons of coke and coal. Over a billion lire was thus spent in countries with whom Italy's trade balance is passive. The centralization of these large purchases will facilitate action to offset them to the fullest extent possible by exports.

Avoids Waste

At the same time much waste and overlapping will be avoided, and the prices charged on the home market to the ultimate consumer will be more in keeping with world prices than has been the case of late, when the difficulties experienced by private importers in securing the foreign exchange for such heavy payments has led to an artificial rise. The monopoly is in a position to regulate supplies in accordance with ascertained needs, eliminating the tendency to overstock which had made itself felt of late months.

With a view to promoting the output and consumption of Italian coal and lignite, an Italian coal corporation has been formed, known as the Azienda Carboni Italiani. It has a capital of 50,000,000 lire subscribed by the Government, of which half may be taken up, on request, by deposit and savings banks and by insurance companies.

Gets Government Grant

The new corporation is empowered to hold shares in Italian coal mining companies; it can apply for permits to prospect for or work coal-beds, and, with the consent of the Ministers of Finance and Corporations, it can make loans or grants to coal-mining companies in which it is the biggest shareholder to ensure their technical progress and economic expansion.

For 10 years the corporation will receive an annual government grant

New York Schools to Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—New York City's schoolroom million will get back to their books next Monday, according to Board of Education orders before principals and teachers here today. The city children are a step behind those of the state, where lessons began this week.

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'Back to School' Soviet Slogan Given in Drive for Education On International Youth Day

MOSCOW, Sept. 4.—The young men and women of Soviet Russia on Sunday celebrated International Youth Day, one of their revolutionary holidays, more quietly and soberly than at any time since the Revolution. During the last few months, Russia's youth societies have been completely reorganized, and the Kremlin rulers have firmly instructed these societies to devote their entire attention to education. As one Communist leader explained, the Young Communist League, with its 5,000,000 members has hitherto been too busy with the active struggle for survival of the Soviet State to devote proper attention to the discipline and thorough education of its own members and of youth in general. Russian young people first fought actively in the class warfare which destroyed whole groups of Russian society, then were enlisted to assure the success of the industrial expansion program outlined in the Five-Year Plan.

Personnel Needed

Now the civil war is remote, the class war is nearing an end, and industrial foundations are laid. But Russian Communist rulers realize more keenly every day that machines do not function of themselves, that state organizations falter and limp because they lack trained personnel. There is even yet a possibility that the cumbersome state machine will break down in such an emergency as war, and the Young Communists and other youth societies, therefore, are commanded to devote their entire attention to training state personnel.

Joseph Stalin's recent slogan, "Cadres decide everything," was intended especially for young people.

Lamson & Hubbard Announce An Extension of August Sale Prices on FURS

In response to many requests from customers who were prevented by the extreme heat from attending our August Sale of Furs, we are extending the period of August Sale Prices until Saturday, September 7th.

Final opportunity to purchase Lamson & Hubbard Quality Furs at Substantial Savings.

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\$4 DOWN—Nominal carrying charge on our budget plan
THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

Czechs Prefer 'Anschluss' To Otto's Return

Second of two special articles from Monitor correspondents on the Austrian restoration situation, the first of which appeared Friday, Aug. 30.

PRAQUE—Rather than permit a return of the Hapsburgs as rulers over Austria, the Czechoslovak Government would agree to a union of Austria and Germany.

This is the view freely expressed here in unofficial as well as official circles. It entirely reverses opinions heard outside Czechoslovakia earlier this summer that owing to her geographical position Czechoslovakia was less unfavorable to a Hapsburg restoration in Austria than were the other two members of the Little Entente—Yugoslavia and Roumania.

After the meeting of the Regent, Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, and King Carol of Roumania at Sibiu in July, at which, for an undisclosed reason, no representative of Czechoslovakia was present, it was widely reported that there was a rift in the ranks of the Little Entente on the Hapsburg issue. And King Carol and Prince Paul were known to be unalterably opposed to a Hapsburg restoration.

Although Dr. Eduard Benes immediately after the Sibiu meeting issued a strong statement against the Hapsburgs, doubts apparently persisted abroad as to whether, if it came to the point, the Czechs would really do as they have often threatened to do in the past—namely, mobilize their armed forces in conjunction with their allies to drive the Hapsburgs out again.

Careful inquiries here indicate no good grounds for these doubts. Czechoslovakia does not want an Austro-German "Anschluss" but she wants the Hapsburgs back in Austria. Still less does she see no reason, however, why Austria should not go on as at present—provided the Austrian Government is one which both commands the confidence of the Austrian people and is ready to co-operate with Austria's neighbors.

There is a third proviso—that the Great Powers should keep their fingers out of the Central European pie, which they certainly are not doing at present.

Czech dislike of the Anschluss is based on the geographical fact that union between Austria and Germany would leave Czechoslovakia as a narrow Slav wedge surrounded on three sides by one strong and very expansionist Teutonic State. Added to this is the ethnographical fact that though almost three quarters of Czechoslovakia is inhabited by Slavs, there is an important Teutonic minority in Bohemia numbering about one quarter of the population.

Moreover, there are also the economic and cultural facts that the country in which the German minority is situated are those in which the Slav majority is the most advanced industrially and the best educated. Thus, if Germany, having swallowed Austria, were to help herself as well to the parts of Bohemia in which Germans live, what was left of Czechoslovakia would be in a most unenviable position.

Nevertheless, even as long ago as the peace negotiations at Versailles, Dr. Benes based his policy on the ultimate inevitability of Anschluss if harmony cannot be restored among the component parts of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. As he believes that the Hapsburgs in Vienna would make the ideal solution impossible, Dr. Benes still prefers Anschluss as the lesser of two evils.

Reasons for Mistrust

One of the reasons for the Czech Government's mistrust of the Hapsburgs is that there are still some elements in the population who hanker after the lost Austria and the Hapsburg days. After the troubles of 1848 between Austria and Hungary there were nearly 70 years of peace and growing prosperity in the imperial dominions. Today the former subject races have freedom from an alien rule, but there is not much prosperity and there is a constant fear of war culminating not long ago in the raising of the period of military service from one year to two.

Thus for some folk in Czechoslovakia, chiefly among Slovaks and the Hungarian minority, the name of Hapsburg is synonymous with the "good old days." For most Slovaks and all the Czechs, on the contrary, it is a reminder of the long years during which the Czechs were under Austria and the Slovaks under Hungary. And for these people there is a suspicion amounting to certainty that no Hapsburg monarch could ever be content with merely being King of Austria.

Must Hurry Action

But even those who thus oppose a Hapsburg restoration far more vigorously than they do Anschluss now agree that something has got to be done and quickly to restore the economic unity of the Danubian countries which existed in the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. "Hapsburg rule was a thoroughly bad political proposition, but a good economic one," said one of these to the Monitor correspondent.

Another, holding similar views, remarked that the chief bar to the reconstitution of the imperial economic entity is the rivalry of the great powers. Italy, he said, is continually trying to manipulate Austrian politics to her one advantage and to the disadvantage of Germany. Germany does the same thing in her own supposed interests. France, afraid of Germany, now tends to back up Italy.

Throughout Central Europe, he went on, the powers are constantly intriguing with one another because they think it as to their material advantage to do so. Before the war they did the same thing in the Balkans, he added, and the great war was the result. Now they are Balkanizing Central Europe.

This authority was convinced that if left alone Central Europe would soon settle its differences and find a means to restore prosperity. But he was equally certain that it would take a moral, political and economic earthquake to stop the great powers from their ingrained habit of meddling.

Now, What's He Going to Do?



A Four-Speed Credo-Gear
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Lean back and take things easy, is a local bicycle manufacturer's advice to travelers hereabout. Just to emphasize the advantages of the cosy-chair bicycle, a member of the firm pedaled through the city on one of his disjointed contraptions. It allows the rider to cruise along at 10 miles an hour. It has a four-speed gear. The only drawback that some easy-going folk find is that one still has to pedal his way along in the cosy chair.

Neutrality of U.S. Begins Operating As Oil Deal Falls

(Continued from Page 1)

the outcome of the extraordinary adventure. The two oil company officials seemed relieved also, when they might be who had been handling a red-hot poker, and had finally dropped it. In a statement of position they gave the history of the lease, and blamed "misleading nature of the news comments."

Hull's Early Statement

At his early conference, Mr. Hull issued this statement:

It has not thus far been possible to secure the full facts relative to the reported oil concession transaction in Ethiopia. The reported concession, as I stated on last Saturday, was made without this Government having in any way been consulted or informed. A sufficient amount of information, however, has since been received to enable me to say definitely that whatever the nature of this transaction may prove to be, either commercially or politically, and both, the attitude and policy of this Government toward the controversy between Italy and Ethiopia will be maintained hereafter just as it would have been maintained had this reported oil transaction not occurred.

The central point in the policy of this Government in regard to the Italian and Ethiopian controversy is the preservation of peace—to which policy every country throughout the world is committed by one or more treaties—and we earnestly hope that no nations will, in any circumstances, be diverted from this supreme objective.

His Later Statement

After the later conference, Secretary Hull issued the following statement:

Mr. George S. Walden and Mr. H. Dundas, chairman of the board and vice-president, respectively, of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, called on Sept. 3, 1935, to make known that their company is the owner of an extensive oil concession granted by the Emperor of Ethiopia on Aug. 28, last, to the African Exploration & Development Company, a subsidiary of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, and to seek the department's advice on the situation created by the grant.

The officials of the above-mentioned company were informed that the granting of this concession had been the cause of great embarrassment not only to this Government but to other governments who are making strenuous and sincere efforts for the preservation of peace.

In the circumstances, the company officials were informed of the views of this Government that it was highly desirable that the necessary steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment to terminate the present concession.

Oil Company Explains
The Secretary of State was later informed by the above officials of the company that the company has decided to withdraw from the

ration and development agreement with the Kingdom of Ethiopia.

"After considerable discussion with Mr. Rickett, it seemed probable that he might be able to secure a concession, whereupon the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company organized a corporation in Delaware known as the African Exploration and Development Corporation as a wholly owned subsidiary to acquire such concession when granted.

"On Friday, last, I was informed that an agreement had been signed with the Kingdom of Ethiopia, though I have not seen a copy of it as executed. The agreement which Mr. Rickett was authorized to negotiate relates to the development of crude petroleum production and provides for no payment or loan of money nor has any been made.

Calls for Survey
"The agreement calls for a geological survey within one year. If this survey indicates the presence of petroleum in such quantities as the African Exploration and Development Corporation should desire to continue to hold the concession, then it must begin drilling in five years. Thereafter, in the event petroleum is discovered in commercial quantities the operation of the properties is to be in accordance with customary development practice. Ethiopia then would receive a royalty on all petroleum produced.

"This matter was handled in the regular course of business as a private transaction with Ethiopia, but without consultation with any other government.

"In view of the misleading nature of the news comments in Saturday morning papers, I felt it necessary to give all the facts to our State Department before issuing any public statement. Today I have done this, and after conference with the Secretary of State, have decided to advise the Ethiopian Government of our intention to abandon the concession."

Millions Spent by Motor Groups Big Boost to Business Recovery

DETROIT—With close to \$100,000,000 to be spent by the automobile industry in expansion and development programs, perhaps the heaviest expenditure of any one industry for expansion since 1919, reliable economists view it as the most important factor for national industrial recovery—the stimulation of the heavy-goods industries.

Industries which have been anchored in the stagnant waters of industrial lethargy are iron and steel, heavy machinery, rails, metals, building materials. To all these will go weighty demands to set their slow wheels spinning fast with the hum of successful activity.

Greatest aid perhaps will go to the building trades and allied industries, the first of the heavy-goods industries to feel the warning pinch of the impending crash, which came in 1929, two years after the builders had evidence of it. Plant expansion, new model equipment, reopening and reconditioning of plants will not only stimulate the building trade but will bring profits to many manufacturers, workers and stockholders.

Of the \$100,000,000 outlay, labor will receive approximately \$68,000,000, these figures being based on the surveys of national income. The velocity of the circulation of this money will be felt by landlords, grocers, clothiers, and the producers of home equipment. The investments of laborers will greatly aid other industries in carrying out their expansion and improvement programs.

Other portions will go through

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OPPORTUNITY!

At the beginning of the season when manufacturing costs were at their lowest, because of our tremendous resources, we purchased in large quantities. We could, of course, sell our coats for higher prices, as other stores are doing—but instead we are passing our savings on to you. If you missed Scott Furriers outstanding August Sale Values you still have a short time to take advantage of them.

SAFETY!

THINK OF IT! August sale prices now—in September! Indeed a daring announcement from the "store that DARES to be DIFFERENT"! Scott Super-bilt fur coats and Budget-eer cloth coats are the only coats certified by the United States Testing Co. And, of course, you have the same advantages of the famous Scott Unique Payment Club with no extra or carrying charges.

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HARTFORD, CONN. PITTSBURGH, MASS.

Stewart Expert As Baseball And Hockey Official

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

William J. "Bill" Stewart, a member in good standing of President Ford C. Frick's National League baseball umpiring staff, is one of those rare arbiters who is in the top class in two major sports. Not only is Stewart one of the best of the more recently appointed arbiters in the major leagues, but he is also outstanding as a National Hockey League referee during the winter months. Hockey and baseball are two of the world's hardest sports, at least from the standpoint of the referee or umpire, but Bill Stewart of Dorchester, Mass., has won the respect of players and spectators alike and his name will probably go down on the honor roll of sports officials.

No doubt there are plenty of baseball and hockey spectators who are not interested in the life of an umpire or referee. In the summer time, baseball umpires are considered unwelcome citizens in many communities, because it is supposed to be the well-known fact that such gentlemen call every decision against the home club and give each opposing team all the "breaks." As strange as it may seem, there are fans in this country who think just that, but what an unreasonable thought!

Is Storm Center
Regardless of the situation on the baseball field, the umpire is always the storm center. If he is called upon to make a number of close decisions in the course of the afternoon, and umpires usually are, everyone in the park from the hat boys to the fans in the bleachers are "on" him. One bad decision throws the park into an uproar, but no praise is thrown his way if he makes an unusually good one.

Umpires are like players. They are brought along slowly until ready for the big leagues. Each major league has umpire scouts who comb the minors for prospects. Stewart was first discovered on the sandlot diamonds of New England, after he had suddenly ended his active career as a player.

Stewart first became recognized in baseball while pitching with his grammar school team in Jamaica Plain, Mass. He was a very good pitcher and during the summer months played with the leading semiprofessional clubs throughout New England until he was finally signed by Brockton in the old New England League.

Stewart, although shorter than the average run of pitchers, went along rapidly in minor-league baseball. From Brockton he went to

At Home on Ice or Diamond



By a Staff Photographer William J. "Bill" Stewart
Popular Dorchester (Mass.) Arbitrer, Who Has Reached the Major Leagues in Both Baseball and Hockey

Harrisburg, Penna., and then to Montreal in the International League. The Chicago White Sox gave him a trial one spring, but Bill was not quite good enough to make the grade. Louisville in the American Association was Stewart's next stop. From there he went to St. Joseph, Mo., Syracuse, Allentown, Penna., Nashua, N. H., and Waterbury, Conn. Also he has pitched with three clubs in the Cape Cod League.

Taken Up in 1933
Unable to break into the major leagues as a player, Stewart decided to learn the business of calling balls and strikes. He started first on the sandlots and then worked up to the fast minors. He was carrying the indicator in the New York-Pennsyl-

No Grid Giants, Says Trojans' Football Coach

By a Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (AP)—Grid giants are out at the University of Southern California this year. This was the emphatic announcement of Coach Howard Jones today as he pondered over the task of salvaging from the 1934 season's wreckage material for the coming season.

"We have too many on the team last year," said Trojans' head man, "who couldn't handle their weight. If I wasn't convinced before, I am now, that size doesn't determine strength of a football player."

"Of course a big man who can handle himself is all right, but they are scarce, while we saw plenty of players weighing 175 to 180 pounds last year who could put a 200-pounder out of the play."

So the order has gone out from the Trojan grid battlements to reduce and the incoming reports are favorable to Coach Jones.

Trojans' mentor plans no drastic changes in his football setup to bring his team back into its winning stride. He is going to give the line, which was so weak a year ago, concentrated personal attention, convinced that if the forwards function properly the offense and defense will pretty well take care of themselves.

"Open up the offense and throw laterals," he said, "if we can find players capable of handling them. But my team is not going to throw the ball around a lot because it is the popular thing to do and have the passing game."

"Ambition on the part of the players is our element of hope."

"We are in a better position to have a good team than we were last year. We have no All-Americans. Nobody is sitting on a pedestal."

"There is none on the squad who can say he is a great grid player after what happened to us last year. Everybody is going to work harder this year and that includes the coaches."

Schedule:
Sept. 10—Montana.
Oct. 6—College of the Pacific; 13—Illinois; 19—Oregon State; 26—California at Berkeley.
Nov. 9—Stanford; 16—Washington State; 23—Notre Dame at South Bend; Dec. 7—Washington State; 28—Honolulu League champions at Honolulu; Jan. 1—University of Hawaii at Honolulu.

Ted Allen Retains Horseshoe Crown

By a Staff Correspondent

MOLINE, Ill., Sept. 4 (AP)—Ted Allen was still the national horseshoe pitching champion today but the Alameda (Calif.) ringer tossed her to shatter a world's record to retain his title.

When Allen squared off against Harvey Emerson of Milwaukee, in the final game of the tournament, the latter needed a victory over the defending titleholder to go into a tie for first place.

Against an average performance he would have achieved the triumph but Allen threw 13 consecutive double ringers—a new record—at stage 1 of the match and came through with a close 50-40 victory to clinch the championship again.

Allen's final standing in the round-robin battle was 21 victories and two losses—one more victory and one loss than completed by Emerson in finishing second. The victory earned \$290 as his share of the \$1400 prize money; Emerson \$240.

C. C. Davis of Kansas City, winner of the world's title five times, was tied with Guy Zimmerman, Sac City, Iowa, for third place, each having turned in 18 triumphs while dropping five games. Trailing in a fourth-place deadlock with Frank Jackson of Blue Mound, Kan., was 16-year-old Casey Jones of Waukesha, Wis., early sensation of the meet. Both had 17 victories and six losses.

London Nine Wins Title
LONDON, Eng., Sept. 4 (AP)—The latter day saints of London, a team composed of American, Canadian, and British players, defeated the British team yesterday, winning the title of the competition in which 60 teams competed.

War Whoppers at Waltham—With a full squad of Red Sox players, Casey Jones of Waltham, Mass., today was going through their paces in preparation for the coming professional football season.

Red Sox Recall Eleven—The Red Sox have recalled 11 rookies, it was announced today by the Boston Globe. The players are: Casarelli, Mulligan, Henry Johnson, Catchers Savino and Leggett and infielder Stanley Kuch, 26, of Allentown; Outfielder Art Stenit, 22, of Mingo, Kentucky; and Outfielder Fred Knox, 22, of Travelers Rest, S. C. Recalled from the minors are Elmer Frapp, Milwaukee shortstop and third baseman; Nick Eiten, Elmira, N. Y., right fielder; Tony Malinowski, Birmingham third-sacker; Clarence Struss, Kansas City pitcher; Wilbur Brubaker, who plays third for Kansas City; Earl Browne, Jack Dickshot and Leo Nennkamp, all from Little Rock.

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PLYMOUTH Open—THURS. EVE. 10:30—SEPT. 13
Theatre Seat Sale Tomorrow
8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00
Crosby-Gale, Inc., Presents
Philip
COOPER and MERIVALE
In Shakespeare's Great Plays
OTHELLO and MACBETH
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MACKENNA and CARLISLE
Even. 8:30 to 9:00—Thurs. Mat. (Sept. 13), 8:30 to 9:00. Sat. Mat. 8:30 to 9:00 (Sept. 14).
AIR-COOLED
CENTRE THEATRE, 45th St. and 4th Ave.

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WAX ORGON'S Long Run Musical Hit
Conceived and Directed by Hazzard Short
The GREAT WALTZ
From the hit Broadway musical
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Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

UNOFFICIAL batting averages, just released, reveal that Strunk and Lajoie, Cobb of Detroit and Lajoie of Cleveland are the three leaders in the American League, and Snodgrass of New York and Campbell and Wagner of Pittsburgh are at the top of the National League list. In the first game of a doubleheader between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, the former club made 12 hits, but was beaten by a shutout score, 6 to 0.

Eckhardt Ahead in Minor Batting Race

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 4 (AP)—Oscar Eckhardt of the San Francisco Missions took full advantage of his closest rival's slump the past week and forged ahead in the sprint for the batting championship of the minor leagues.

The big coast league slugger gained an appreciable edge with an average of .407, while Chet Laabs of Fort Wayne in the Three-I circuit, in a run since his return to action following a mishap, dropped to .398.

With the Three-I having only a few more days to run, Laabs has little chance to catch Eckhardt. The Missions' slugger still has until Sept. 22 to work on his average.

Missing the trophy for the batting leader, Laabs holds an excellent chance to win the prize offered for the best batting rookie of the season. Here are the various league leaders, compiled by the National Association Press Bureau from latest available averages:

Player, club and league	P. C.
Eckhardt, Mission, Pacific Coast	.407
Laabs, Fort Wayne, Three-I	.398
Ferrill, Richmond, Piedmont	.386
Payne, Mayaguez, Bi-State	.384
Syl, Nashville, Southern	.384
Dean, Opelousa, Evangeline	.383
Tyler, West Dixie	.378
Ward, Nashville, Southern	.371
Conney, Indianapolis, American Assn.	.368
Tice, Hamilton, New York-Penn.	.368
Warren, Beatrice, Nebraska State	.368
Boone, Toronto, International	.364
Hunt, El Dorado, East Dixie	.363
Paik, Nashville, Southern	.361
Cole, American, Georgia-Florida	.353
McIntosh, St. Louis, Western Assn.	.349
Reid, Portland, Northwest	.349
Huffman, Butler, Penn.	.338
Reid, Portland, Northwest	.338
Clements, Council Bluffs, Western	.330

Bermuda Yachts And Crews Arrive for Series

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Four yachts—Flirt, Longtail, Princess and Cardinal—arrived here yesterday for the Bermuda Yacht race series. The crews made port yesterday in the Furness Bermuda liner Queen of Bermuda. The boats and their crews comprise the Bermuda team which will face a Long Island Sound interclub class group in an international match race open Sunday.

Two years ago a Bermuda team invaded the Sound and was beaten by the interclubs.

Yesterday's arrivals were: Teddy Gosling, owner, and Bert Darrel of Longtail; E. A. Williams, owner, Vincent, Fred and Alfred Darrel of Flirt; John Bluck of Princess, which is owned and sailed by J. Seward Johnson, already here; Bayard Dill, owner, C. W. Cooper and O. C. Zull of Cardinal.

International League	Won	Lost	P. C.
Buffalo	87	61	.588
Baltimore	82	66	.554
Syracuse	82	67	.552
Baltimore	78	70	.527
Newark	77	69	.527
Toronto	70	70	.500
Rochester	69	88	.437
Albany	47	100	.320

Results Sept. 3	Won	Lost	P. C.
Toronto 9, Rochester 3			
Montreal 4, Buffalo 2			
Syracuse 4, Albany 3			
* Two games postponed.			

Landis Vetoes Hayef's Fine

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis today ruled that Charles "Chick" Hayef, hard-bitten Cincinnati outfielder, who was yesterday placed on the voluntary retired list, could not have to pay the \$1000 fine imposed at the time he left the club last May.

Harvard Gridmen Giving Up a Day of Practice
THE Crimson football candidates will open this year's football practice on Sept. 16. By agreement with Yale and Princeton, football practice must not begin before Sept. 15 and Harvard is giving up a day of practice this season because the 15th falls on a Sunday. The candidates, however, will report for examinations Sept. 13 and 14 so they will be able to trot onto the training ground the following Monday.

Richard C. Harlow, Harvard's new grid football coach, will open the 1935 campaign. Harlow will have a full staff of assistants with him on Monday or Tuesday.

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By-Plays By George M. R. Holmes Sports Editor

One of the Greatest of Women Golfers

IN THE women's United States golf championship tournament of 1922 there appeared on the links of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., a young girl from Providence, R. I., by the name of Glenna Collett Vase. With such skill that she became the champion, succeeding Marion Hodge. The soundness of her game was such that a brilliant future was predicted for her and well has she come up to the most sanguine expectations of her many friends and admirers as this past Saturday found her winning her sixth United States championship title at the Interlachen Country Club, Minneapolis.

Covers 14-Year Span
Her holding of the golf championship honors of her country thus covers a span of 14 years. That she has not won more than six titles during that time is no doubt due to the fact that she did not play in all the championship tournaments. She has also been giving considerable of her time to bringing up a daughter and a son who may expect to be hearing from on the golf links in some championship trophy. Win or lose, however, her presence in one of these tournaments is sure to increase interest and many a younger aspirant for honors will be able to learn much from competing against her. It is also to be hoped that she will be able to find time to take another trip across the Atlantic for another try at the women's British title, as this is the one major golfing honor that has eluded her.

To Keep in Championship Play
It is pleasing to know that Mrs. Vase plans to keep on playing in championship tournaments. We have seen far too many of our champions retire from title competition long before they had passed the peak of their careers. It is doubtful if Mrs. Vase will be able to add many more championship titles to her splendid list, there is no question but what she will be well up around the top. With such players as Marion McDougall, Beatrice Barrett, Patty Berg, Charlotte Glutting and Jean Bauer of the younger generation going more experience, she is going to find it harder and harder getting her name inscribed on the champion trophy. Win or lose, however, her presence in one of these tournaments is sure to increase interest and many a younger aspirant for honors will be able to learn much from competing against her. It is also to be hoped that she will be able to find time to take another trip across the Atlantic for another try at the women's British title, as this is the one major golfing honor that has eluded her.

Jean Bauer Captures Medal Round With an 80
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 4 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence captured the qualifying round of the Women's Mason and Dixon Golf Tourney yesterday with an 80, leading her nearest competitor by three shots. There were 53 in the field.

Fritzie Stifel of Wheeling, many times woman champion of the Mountain State, and Mrs. Robert F. Mecklen, Maryland state champion, were tied for the runnerup position with 83's.

Miss Bauer captured medalist honors also in the national women's tournament recently. She got 40 on each nine yesterday, holding a 25-foot approach chip on the sixth to get a par four. She threw the eighth green after being little more than six feet from the cup.

Haley on Retired List
CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Charles "Chick" Haley, bespectacled outfielder of the Cincinnati Reds, has been placed on the voluntary retired list by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis. At a conference in the Commissioner's office yesterday, the Reds said they had no objection to Haley's application to be placed on the voluntarily retired list as long as he was not counted on the club's roster, so the Commissioner accepted Haley's application. Haley left Cincinnati last May. The club said he deserted without giving notice, an accusation Haley denied.

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Federal Pay Roll Continues
To Soar to Fresh Heights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The federal establishment, both at Washington and in the field, continues to grow.

A new high for the Roosevelt Administration was set in July when a count showed 728,769 persons employed in the civil executive branches of the Government. These figures, the latest compiled by the Civil Service Commission, revealed a 10 percent increase in 1935 employees during the month.

Today the federal force is about one third larger than it was when Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in March, 1933. It has never before been so expansive in peace time.

Significance was added to the report by a coincidental charge made by Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, at a federation convention in Yellowstone National Park, of recent disregard for the merit system.

Where Everything Goes

"The newly created agencies, in so far as personnel matters are concerned," declared Mr. Steward, "have for the most part been whirlpools where every form of political and personal influence has dominated, and qualification has been an incidental consideration."

In addition to full-time employees, the Government is employing approximately 111,000 farmers on a per diem basis in connection with the farm adjustment program.

The Federal Government spent \$111,110,248 in July on salaries alone.

The fastest growing agency during the month was the general accounting office. Preparing to audit millions of dollars to be expended by the Works Progress Administration, this bureau dropped 553 temporary employees but added 1320 permanent or "emergency" workers. A total of 3326 persons is now employed in the general accounting office.

NRA Staff Lingers On

The Rural Resettlement Administration, headed by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, added approximately 750 employees during the month. The Tennessee Valley Authority showed

an increase of 100 employees.

Observers here see little hope of any reduction in the government payroll in the near future. New laws just becoming effective call for thousands of new workers to administer social security, holding company regulation, potato and cotton price control and numerous other jobs. The procession to Washington of successful job seekers still continues.

Mexico Proclaims
Citizenship Rights
Of Working Women

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 4.—The right of Mexican working women to vote and enjoy other privileges of citizenship was proclaimed officially by President Cardenas Sunday in an address opening the annual four months' session of Congress.

Although the Constitution is not specific on that point, the President asserted the laws of the land grant women workers equal rights, and said their temperament "equips them to embrace sincerely and enthusiastically the general struggle, placing aside all selfish interest."

Women and youths, he said, will be organized to participate in the Government's program of social improvement, "thus aiding the revolution to penetrate homes and overcome family resistance."

The guiding fundamental of Mexico's foreign policy, President Cardenas asserted, was "hands off" the internal affairs of other countries. In return, he said, Mexico expects and has received similar treatment in respect for its sovereignty.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mex., Sept. 3.—(AP)—Ramon Ramos took office Sept. 1 as Governor of Sonora with Federal soldiers restraining a demonstration during which cries of "Down with Ramos" were heard.

Down with Ramos" were heard, senior Ramos, whose candidacy was backed by Rudolfo Elias Calles, former Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former Mexican President, was inaugurated shortly after midnight.

Repair—not change—is the philosophy of government enunciated by President Roosevelt in an informal talk with home folks last night at a meeting of the Dutchess County Democrats before the modest farm house of Moses Smith, on the family estate.

He called present repairing of the White House a "parable" to government and life.

"We are not changing," the President told neighbors. "We are just making the White House better and safer. But it is the same old White House. It will always continue the same beautiful architecture and simplicity. We are constantly repairing and I think constantly bettering."

"That is why I am not much worried about the future of the United States."

In the quiet of the old family home overlooking the Hudson River, he is clearing up the last of the bills passed by the recent Congress which he described last night as "perhaps one of the most important in 150 years."

Mayor Leads Rival
In Tampa Election

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 4.—(AP)—Mayor R. E. L. Chancey today appeared to have won another term of office in an election marked by bloodshed in spite of military supervision.

Complete unofficial returns from 21 of the city's 29 precincts showed a total of 7486 votes for Chancey, who had the support of the city election machine, to 3904 for D. B. McKay, former Mayor, who was favored by the county organization.

Both the city and county factions had hired hundreds of election "watchers" and armed them with guns and clubs. At one polling place two city firemen were wounded in a clash between city officers and special county deputies. Later another fireman and a special officer were shot. None were seriously wounded. Hospitals treated many for clubbed heads, the result of the numerous clashes during the day. Guardsmen were kept busy hurrying from one polling place to another as the outbreaks occurred.

Named to Girl Scout Board

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—(AP)—Appointment of Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse of New York as national director of Girl Scouts was announced last night by Mrs. Nicholas P. Brady, chairman of the board.

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by one fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.

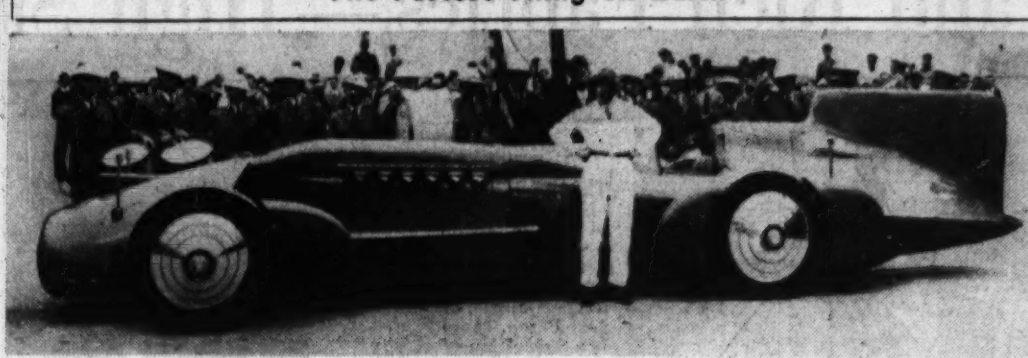
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Farley and Mayor
Kelly of Chicago
Call on President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 4.—(AP)—President Roosevelt received a distinguished group of callers in Government and political life today but with a smile he insisted to newspapermen that politics was not in order for discussion.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, accompanied by Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, arrived at the President's home early. It was the first meeting between the chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Mr. Roosevelt since Mr. Farley's vacation trip to Hawaii.

The President said that the primary object of Mr. Farley's trip to Hawaii was for a good time. He said at the regular press conference before arrival of Mr. Farley that he did not anticipate for a minute that he would talk politics.

The visit with Mayor Kelly was described as relating to public works.

Others on the calling list at the temporary White House included C. E. Broughton, editor of the Sheboygan, Wis., Press; Robert Jackson of New York, counsel for the Internal Revenue Bureau; Vincent Daley of New York, state head of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; and Jeremiah T. Mahoney of New York, former Supreme Court justice and president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Mr. Mahoney, a member of the American Olympic Committee, has been outspoken in his opposition to sending an American team to the Berlin Olympics next year, owing to the charges of racial and religious discrimination by the German Government. Mr. Roosevelt did not anticipate that the question of American participation was to be discussed although no understanding to that effect existed in making the appointment with Mr. Mahoney, an old friend of the President.

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Farm Real Estate
Values Advance In
South Carolina Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.—Reiterating a recent statement that farm real estate values are increasing in South Carolina, D. W. Watkins, director of the extension service, cites various reasons for the increased values and discusses the long-time effect of these things on farm values.

"The principal reasons for the continued increase in farm real estate values," he asserted, "are, of course, the further increases in income received from farm production; the continued activity of the farm credit administration in the direction of refinancing indebtedness, reducing outlay for debt service, and providing new funds; and the continuing recognition on the part of mortgage holders that in many cases the interests of both debtor and creditor will be served best by reasonable compromise of unmanageable debts."

"Another factor favorable to increasing values is the downward trend of taxes on real estate. The average real estate tax per acre increased rapidly between 1916 and 1921, more slowly until 1929, since which time the trend has been downward."

"Undoubtedly the faith of landowners in the permanent value of lands has been bolstered by recognition on the part of the Government through the activities of the AAA that it is necessary to the national welfare to maintain reasonable farm incomes."

New York Gardens
Report Big Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A \$2,500,000 yield from a \$400,000 investment is reported for the 80,000 subsistence gardens set up in New York State under a project inaugurated by the state temporary emergency relief administration, according to C. C. Carpenter, TERA director of the division of rural activities.

The gardens were distributed over nearly all of the 114 welfare districts in the State and six Indian reservations. Costs included seed, land plowing, small farming tools, labor and technical supervision. TERA has turned back to the local welfare districts 75 per cent of the cost of planting and developing the gardens.

Most of the products have been consumed during the summer by the relief gardeners, about 10 per cent is to be canned for the winter, the latter to yield, according to Mr. Carpenter, a total of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 units of canned vegetables to be distributed among 15,000 families.

County Fights U. S. Court
Veto on Its Hydro Project

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Coushatee County has served notice of intention to file an appeal in the United States district court of appeals from an opinion handed down by Federal Judge H. H. Watkins on the grounds that it placed the Federal Government in a position of financing a project in competition with private enterprise, and resulted from action brought by the Duke Power Company of Charlotte, N. C.

The \$3,000,000 project was declared unconstitutional by Judge Watkins on the grounds that it placed the Federal Government in a position of financing a project in competition with private enterprise, and resulted from action brought by the Duke Power Company of Charlotte, N. C.

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President Backs
Plan for Canal
Across Florida

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Despite earlier indication that he would veto the project, President Roosevelt today gave his approval to a \$5,000,000 preliminary expenditure for a ship canal across Florida to shorten the route between Gulf of Mexico seaports and the Atlantic Ocean.

The new canal will bisect the State from Jacksonville to Port Inglis, and according to announcement from the office of applications and information of the works program, will "provide a shorter and safer route for ocean-going vessels, saving from one to two and one-half days and representing an annual saving in transportation costs estimated at \$7,500,000."

Cost Estimates Reduced

The application for the funds was originally made to the Public Works Administration a year and a half ago but was turned down on advice of the army engineers, who held the canal could earn operating costs but could not retire a bond issue in less than 80 years, and thus could not be called self-liquidating. At that time, sponsors of the canal estimated that it would cost around \$143,000,000.

Ever since the new works program was initiated, members of Congress from Florida have been pushing the President to reconsider the project. The cost estimate was reduced to only \$26,000,000 to meet the army engineers' objection that the project could not pay for itself.

Opposition has been registered from a large section of Florida which feels it would be isolated by the general rerouting of ocean vessels. The lower part of the State would be made an island.

Allotment of Funds

The canal, to be constructed under the supervision of army engineers, will extend by way of the St. Johns River from its mouth to Palatka, thence, by way of the Oklawaha and Withlacoochee rivers, enter the gulf near Port Inglis.

The federal funds will be used in clearing the right of way, housing and excavation in central Florida. The work is expected to absorb a large portion of the local relief load and also workers from transient camps and adjacent states. Work will be started immediately.

The \$5,000,000 allotment will be spent as follows: clearing right of way, \$500,000; housing, shops, storehouses and minor structures, \$500,000; excavation in central areas, \$3,000,000; bridge foundations, \$500,000.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATLANTIC 9554

Corrected Timing
Proves Campbell
Topped 301 Mark

(Continued from Page 1)

car he has had since has been named Bluebird.

The new Bluebird is 28 feet long and has an outlandish tail. It uses gas so smothered in lead that it is about as explosive as T. N. T. The 40 tires brought over for the trials have been tested to withstand the grueling onslaught of 300 miles. They are 37x8, and 10 and 12 ply, layers of silk and canvas, with a thin outer layer of rubber. The whole thing is done under rules of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. The trial is slightly like a gun, with red cloth bull's-eyes for markers; it is clocked by the snub nose of Bluebird snapping a wire at the end of the measured course which, in turn, connects with a clocking device in the judges' stand, the time recording on a moving tape.

Newsreels His Business

After the last trials Sir Malcolm got a new job. English manager for Fox Movietone News. Ought to know something about newsreels, as he's been in a great many.

He says the racing he does is beastly expensive. When he was quite a young man he inherited a large fortune. It has helped.

When you hold Bluebird on the course you get blisters on your hands. Land speed is Sir Malcolm's hobby. Motor racing is his private life work, but if it wasn't, he would hunt treasure, and, as a matter of fact, he spent some time a year or two ago at Cocos Island, hunting for \$20,000,000 pirates left lying around there somewhere in 1821. Didn't find any of it.

Likes to drive an automobile when he is at home in Surrey. Says 50 miles an hour is plenty fast enough.

Chain Letters Reach Australia

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—Despite police warning, the chain-letter craze, recently popular in the United States, is enjoying considerable vogue, and Australian Government officers fear that money will be diverted from their department, which raises thousands of pounds annually for hospitals throughout New South Wales.

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Just an added convenience at the home of those 225 varieties of delicious baked goods.

RHEA'S

Women's Activities

Wednesday and Friday Page

Color and Rich Fabrics—High Style This Season

Fashions—Foods

Wednesday and Friday Page

You Can Look Interesting

There Are Frocks for Your Type—Try On These

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

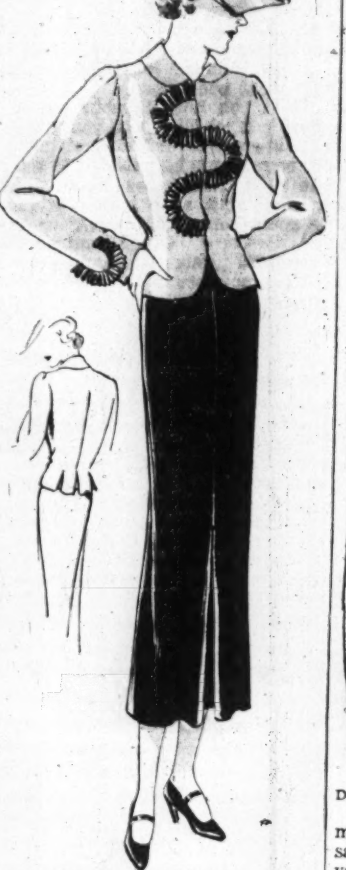
THANKS to the inspiration of the Exhibition of Italian Art, the collections of winter models which are being shown by the Paris couturiers can only be described as pageants of color and luxurious materials. Never within the memory of the oldest chronicler of feminine fashions has there been such an exposition of gorgeous materials, such a feast of beautiful colors.

Although we find traces, here and there, especially in the evening costumes, of the Italian influence, the designers have wisely abstained from any attempt to adapt the costumes of the Italian masterpieces to those of the modern woman, but have confined themselves to the use of the colors and the materials shown in the old pictures.

I yearn to tell you of the novelties of the new collections, of Madame Schiaparelli's white mask on a gilded stick which is carried in the evening costumes and of which nobody can guess the "raison d'être"; of the old-fashioned, early Victorian chemise which cover the heads of the mannequins of the same "maison"; of Molyneux's "Halo" headresses with garlands of flowers or feathers; of Alix's Florentine, heel-less, beaded, evening slippers; of Maggie Rouff's "monk's coats"; of Madame Lanvin's amusing clown's hats; of Worth's high deerskin boots and square-heeled shoes; of all the extraordinary belts and buckles and buttons; of Marcel Rochas's new idea in sports costume—long trousers of gaudy plaid tweed with turned-up cuffs at the ankles—and heaps of other interesting things; but I am afraid that all this would not be very helpful in planning the winter costume so we will put it aside for the time being and be practical.

Taken "by and large," there is very little fundamental change in the fashions. Street skirts, in most houses, are a bit shorter and evening gowns are of two lengths, those which reach to the ankle and those which touch the floor. Tailored suits, as a rule, have a short, fitted jacket and plain skirt, although in some houses the jacket ripples below the waist-line. The shoulders are broad, but not exaggeratedly so, and the sleeves, as a rule, are quite plain, although some designers give them a wee bit of fullness at the top.

The costume made famous by Captain Molyneux, consisting of a short



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A Jacket of Orange Velvet, With Astrakhan Furs, Worn With a Plain Black Crepe Frock, Makes a Charming Costume for the Afternoon Tea. From Creed.

"box" jacket or a longer one on the "swagger" type and a plain, woolen frock of the same material is still in vogue. The winter coat is full length and semi-fitting and it usually has full sleeves which vary from a modified leg-o-mutton to a big bishop's sleeve, tightened in at the wrist. Creeds, the tailor, has revived the double-breasted redigote with great success.

Capes of fur or of woolen material



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

matching the frock are still universally shown and loose jackets of fur varying from hip to knee length are seen in astrakhan, seal, nutria, phoque and fine pony. Fur sleeves, some of enormous proportions, are used on woolen or velvet coats.

Street frocks in lightweight woollens and jersey are quite plain with high neck lines or chokers and straight skirts, and are usually worn with a wide leather belt. Blouses, in the majority of the houses, are of the tucked-in type, save those of lamé or brocade which are a part of the afternoon, cocktail or evening costume, which are in the form of short overblouses. Velvet, light woolen crepes and georgette are the favorite materials for the daytime blouse. Creeds uses velveteen in soft pale pink and blue for blouses worn with his tailored suits, and Marcel Rochas features a very full, gathered, long-sleeved blouse of chiffon or georgette with a white or flesh-colored lining worn alike with the tweed tailored suit and the velvet afternoon ensemble.

Leading Colors
Black, purple and a bronzy green (the latter featured particularly by Patou) are the leading colors of the season and after these come the browns, taupe, bright reds and bottle and moss green.

Velvet is the "headline" among the winter materials, used for trimming as well as for the costume itself. Marcel Rochas, for instance, puts vertical lines of velvet ribbon on frocks and coats, appliques of velvet on bodices—one extraordinary example being a huge black velvet crown which nearly covers the front of the bodice of a black woolen frock. He puts big black velvet sleeves in jackets and coats and makes yokes in a lattice design of narrow black velvet ribbon for afternoon frocks of black velvet or crepe. Long circular capes of velvet in rich Italian colors are a favorite evening wrap and Madame Schiaparelli makes a long, fitted velvet evening coat with full, sweeping skirt.

There are all sorts of lovely new tweeds and "hairy" materials used not only for the sports and street costumes but, by some designers, for jackets worn with frocks of velvet or crepe—a novel combination of materials. Lamé, in heavy raised designs, is one of the richest of the evening materials and heavy satin brocade in lamé is another favorite for the evening. Captain Molyneux has an evening ensemble which is the last cry in all that is rich and luxurious.

The Long Lines of This Frock of Purple Triple Georgette (at the Left) Are Typical of the New Evening Gowns of Jean Patou. There is a Suggestion of the Greek Influence in the Draping at the Front of the Bodice.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

a frock of heavy white satin brocade in gold lamé made with a very full skirt and fitted bodice and a long, circular, collarless cape of Italian red velvet lined with the white brocade.

Ever and anon the "cuiotte" makes its reappearance and this season it is again very much in evidence. Sports costumes designed for golf or hunting have either a very definitely divided skirt or loose knickers. Madame Schiaparelli is showing several black evening frocks, the skirts of which are raised at one side to show long trousers of bright blue or purple satin. Madame Lanvin has designed hostess gowns with harem trousers or loose knickers worn under a long skirt and Madame Bruyere uses knickers of the same material as the gown in place of a slip with the majority of her daytime costumes. Often the skirt is open part way at the side or front so that the culotte is visible as one walks and, in some cases, it is a wee bit longer than the skirt, a modification of the old-fashioned pantelette.

Sunday Night Frocks

There are fewer full skirts among the evening models than last season. The model from Patou, shown in the sketch is typical of the winter evening gown. Afternoon frocks are often bloused, and have quite a bit of fullness in the front of the skirt. The "Sunday Night Frocks" of Madame Ardanne is a good example of this type of gown.

Braid and passementerie are very much in vogue. Creeds uses silk braid on the edges of many of his tailored jackets in both woolen and velvet. Frogs and trimmings of souache braid are seen on jackets, and braid or passementerie is used on narrow gold or silver braid on the shoulders of tailored frocks, with a similar decoration at the neck and wrists.

Hoods are a popular addition to all types of winter costumes. In tweed they are so arranged that when not covering the head, they fall in the form of a scarf around the shoulders. On fur coats and evening wraps they are useful as well as ornamental.

Chocolate Nongat Cake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Measure
1 cup butter, Melt
1 square bitter chocolate in about 2 tablespoons of the butter. Cream the remaining butter with
1 cup sugar. Add
2 unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating until light and creamy. Add the melted chocolate. Measure
1 1/2 cups bread flour, after sifting once. Then add
1 teaspoon soda and
1/2 teaspoon salt, and sift twice. Add to butter and sugar mixture alternately with
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk. Add 1 cup nut meats (cut up) and
1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake 15 to 20 minutes in two layers. Cover with chocolate icing.

Chocolate Icing

Melt
2 squares chocolate in
2 tablespoons butter. Add
3 tablespoons cream and enough confectioner's sugar to make of consistency to spread.

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Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Mme. Ardanne Includes in Each Collection an Informal Dinner Gown Which She Calls a "Sunday Evening Frocks." Of Black Silk Crepe, This One Has a Full Bodice, With Crepe Drapery at the Back of the Neck. Full Sleeves and Wrist-Bands and Collar of Rhinestones.

Footprints

Basket weaves are among the newest patterns for shoe leather. A blue "swirl" leather is also an attractive novelty. The popularity of the oxford has focused attention on laces, which are now frequently made of strips of the material. Another and excellent innovation is the choice sometimes available between a low and high heel in models otherwise identical. Elastic garters make a high line practicable in a shoe that yet slips on like a pump. Lung vamps balance the high side-lines of these ascendant shoes. A novelty is a square heel and a square toe in an evening slipper in satin and in a daytime pump in leather. Among the new shoe materials is reindeer, which looks like suede and, despite its association with a valiant and hardy animal, is used for evening models. Not so another suede-like skin which turns out to be the reverse of brown calf. This is mounted for walking styles. Antelope is a favored skin for afternoon pumps. When trimmed with kid they become formal. Light trims are much used on dark body leathers. Lizard-skin heels are quite startling but are good form on leather models. T-straps are a very favorite design and they are often fastened by a side buckle.

Dark blue silk stockings are authoritatively sponsored for wear with navy shoes.

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Camera Portraits of Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT child minds being photographed if he is so happily engaged he doesn't know his picture is being taken? And if happy, isn't he apt to look his best? And so he usually does, when Mabel Watson takes his picture in her home photo studio, where one quite forgets he has come to be photographed.

Her five-room English cottage lies at the end of a winding road in a quiet hollow just off a busy highway on the Arroyo Seco in Pasadena, Calif. Back of the cottage are the blue gray Sierra Madre, and in front, the foot hills, just far enough away to let in the sunshine and to allow for a garden spot where humming birds, robins and partridges disport themselves in the warm March sunshine on the day of my visit.

Miss Watson's great love of children has made her studio a welcome answer to mothers and fathers who want a photograph that is natural—one which catches that precious something in little faces that parents long to keep and remember.

The first question of a three-year-old, on her second visit to this unusual studio was, "Where are the little people?" She was asking for the white Teddy bear with the soft paws that stroked her face, and for the brown-faced monkey that

scratched his head and smiled so understandingly. Before she starts taking their pictures, Miss Watson tells the children how Pal and Prudie love to play with them. She shows them their little home in the camera-box house, which has only one window, the camera eye, and tells them that if they will watch carefully, perhaps the pets will peep through the window. In this happy, playful mood, Miss Watson catches unsuspecting smiles and bright glances and it is not uncommon for Lila or Joe or little Mary to come back at regular times for more and more sittings. Pal and Prudie are toys formed into gloves that slip onto Miss Watson's hands. Her thumb and fourth finger make the soft paw that strokes or scratches.

To get the best effect from all of these photographs, Miss Watson's latest development is an attractive handmade portfolio, a distant relative of the old family album. On the outside of one of these is painted, in color, "Lila's book." The first page one opens to is "Lila's Father," the second, "Lila's Mother," the third, "And Brother Carlton," the fourth, "Her Sister Jean." Next, comes "Lila Herself—Age-Four Years," a joyous, smiling face one long remembers. Then follow many blank pages with space to carry on Lila's story. These photographs may vary in size, but all will fit on the soft ivory pages.

But Miss Watson photographs grown-ups as well. Just above the old English table where we enjoyed our luncheon, hung a remarkable photograph of John Burroughs, the naturalist, inscribed with his signature and a stanza from his much loved poem: "Serene and calm—" She had caught that look in his calm and peaceful face which expressed the fullness of rich and fruitful living. Edwin Markham, too, had posed for her and there again was that note of happy and triumphant living which is his very own.

It all sounds so simple. Back of it is the story of a young Colorado girl who came to California with a keen appreciation of beauty and a desire to express it. There were months of clerking in a tea and coffee store—other months of retouching in photo studios; sometimes periods when she went from one studio to another to get work to take home; then a better opening in a studio with each other. Later she developed this idea into making colored photographed miniatures so true to likeness that they were sought by those who valued their exactness even more than a hand-painted miniature. Then came the opportunity to buy a studio in Pasadena, there to realize her dream of owning the kind of a studio which has just been described.

RIGHT OUT OF VOGUE



Dress of La Mollador—new all-rayon Kaycraft fabric Sanforized-shrunk. Sizes: 14 to 18, \$8 to \$12, 14 1/2 to 22 1/2, Colors: Blue, Brown, Black, Green, White. Price: \$5.95

La Mollador

Kaycraft All-Rayon Crepe Sanforized-Shrunk... In Fashion-Wise Fall Frocks

Fall Fashion brings no brighter news than this chic dress of lovely new La Mollador, a soft all-rayon crepe that pleats and drapes divinely, for it has Raysanda finish Sanforized-shrunk.

For the first time all-rayon crepe is offered with priceless benefit of Sanforized-shrunk—a Mac-K-Made fabric. This means that you can send this seasons' dress of La Mollador to the dry cleaner's with an easy mind knowing its fit is lasting and its serviceability guaranteed. And even if you wash this lovely frock, it will not shrink. Its graceful lines and casual, easy fit are safe.

Smart dresses of La Mollador are available now in a fascinating choice of new Fall shades at better shops, notably those listed below:

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Norwegian Holiday

THE sun has not yet topped the mist-girdled mountains as we come aboard in the dawn. Now, between their ebony walls the waters of the Fjord reflect the ruby dunes above, the color intensified in the great baskets of plums loaded at the village quays. We start for Stavanger, and will be loath to say good-by even to our little steamer; in this blessed land—where for a whole month we have had no sight or sound of a motor car or even of a motor bicycle—daily in answer to her siren-echoing call, with the rest of the community, we have come down to welcome her and the mails.

She would glide up the Fjord in the moonlight, her green and red lights the only moving objects in the scene, looking as if she were floating in the sky when all was so misty and still, whilst we listened and shared in the pride with which her achievements were related. In summer had she not voyaged across the North Sea with a load of bilberries? In winter did they not weigh down her stern to heave up her bows and then let her down with a brave crash to break up the ice?

WE HAVE ALREADY bidden good-by to our newly made friends. The old farmer, our "host," self-termed, and his son, the young farmer; Madame farmer, to whom we bequeathed our gum-boots—the men had their Wellingtons—in return for her presents of a sheep-bell on its stiff necklet, and a wooden-handled country knife in a leather case; also to Mrs. farmer, jr., who gathered the pink flowers from the carrot-fields to dye her wool hanks a lovely xanthic amber, or stirred bog myrtle in a large iron pan, which hung over a wood fire in the open and gave out such delicious odors, and which dyed the wool so soft a virenscent aquamarine.

She and Madame senior wove curtains, cushions, and patterned sofa-backs. Little Miss, every morning at half-past five, started off up the hill, a twenty minutes' walk, wheeling her tiny cart on which were her milk cans—up, to a miniature grass plateau of a meadow. There she left her cans, and went off up the hillside again to call the cows down to be milked in the field. In the afternoon she mounted up again. And then there was charming Elisabeth, the clever little maid. "Welcome," she had said, in perfect English, when she came to meet us upon the timber landing stage. "I am Elisabeth who've come to help you in the house." And we think of the time we had spent on Norwegian lessons in London, as soon as we had decided to take "fishing to let, house, for a month, S.W. of Norway," after an examination of maps and photographs.

The crossing of the North Sea had been cold and wet and we had had to sit in the saloon, an occasion we had seized to try and learn a little more Norwegian from our fellow passengers. One man was so delighted that whenever we said a right word he threw up his finger and said, "I give you one!"

ARRIVED AT STAVANGER, we slept the night and in the morning poked about the shops and the fruit market, annotated with blazing sheets of Venetian-glass-like red currants and flaming festoons of carrots. We boarded a fjord steamer and made away north; changed at an island into the farm motorboat; but could understand no word of our "host," or his son, nor could they translate our London-Norwegian. Despair of ever being able to fraternize was changed to rejoicing when a little white house at the foot of the hills came into view and we, in a moment, were listening to our pretty Elisabeth's welcoming speech.

She led us up a steep path to the white, wooden house. Unpolished pine walls; cobalt-blue painted wood floors; a wonderful cupboard, its wooden panels, moldings, and flowers brilliantly colored in conventional designs—this to hold our knitting, books and



HIGHLAND GAMES: A WOOD TYPE by Viola Paterson

oddments; the stove of wrought-iron, reaching to the ceiling—upon its spikes we were to foot our wet boots and clothes when we needed; in the telephone room (every Norwegian farm has a telephone) the round-topped, painted and studded family trousseau chest, served as the linen cupboard; up the ladderlike stairs were four little bedrooms, and the porch in which to sit and enjoy the enchanting and always changing view of the Fjord.

IMMEDIATELY WE WERE unpacked, we walked up the three miles of river beats to the water-fall by the bridge. Here, during our holiday, we fished—when we were not listening to the river making a song of bells after the rain; or sketching; or spying the mountain trickles turn into torrents across the Fjord; or watching the sturdy, broad cream-colored ponies carrying in the corn from the fields, or provisions from the landing; or climbing up the mountains among the goats and buying brown slabs of goats' cheese; or picking wild raspberries that grew close along the edge of the river among the stones, or bilberries up on the hillside, where we would sit among the silver birches and firs high, high above the little emerald patches of cultivation.

AND NOW came the day when we must say adieu to the Fjord and to its background of happy days, to Elisabeth and Miss, our "host," Madame, and Mr. and Mrs. farmer, jr.

V. E. C.

Round the Prow of the Alcázar

THE town hall of Segovia, with its square pavilions imitating on a small scale the Escorial, and its yellow front rising above the trimmed acacias of the square, stamped the latter as unmistakably Spanish. At the farther end was the newspaper kiosk, a tall cylinder with a little onion roof which it hid in the rich green of an acacia. An old woman spent most of the day inside it, and chatted with her friend across the counter on the top of the half door.

The kiosk was glazed all round, but there was little light inside as the windows were darkened by the display of periodicals. Not having sufficient space for her stock, she used to hang out little clothes lines with newspapers pegged on them, where they would flap like linen in the breeze. You could, if you liked, read the day's news on the clothes lines without buying a paper, and many people did this, for we could see them standing there absorbed for hours. The proprietress, content to make a living, was quite pleased that those who could not afford to buy, should at least read.

We turned down a narrow lane of steps which had once been the ghetto and was still called the Calle de la Juderia Vieja. This led to one of the city's gates and a path from here descended into a valley below the Moorish walls, which, lofty themselves, became from their position on the top of the cliffs, immensely high.

Crossing the valley at the foot of these precipices, we came onto a road, which like a shelf on the side of a hill, enables one to walk round the town and view across the void the houses straggling on the very edge of the rocks, to the Alcázar.

The road had hitherto been quite deserted, and we might have been wandering round a city, that, utterly abandoned, was slowly disintegrating in the sun. But now, rounding a bend, we came across caves by the roadside. The roofs of some of them had collapsed and enormous fragments of stone lay on the floor where they had fallen. But undeterred by this,

Choice

THEY may choose Spring, who wish to choose. But if I choose at all It will not be a white-blown May But fluttering yellow Fall.

They may say Spring is fairest far, Who have a mind to say, But I'll take Autumn's golden smile And mellow autumn way.

Though Spring is young and Spring is gay With coral and daffodils, I like the dreamy way of Fall With haze upon the hills.

ALLEN L. FISHER

THERE can be little doubt that Miss Viola Paterson, herself a Scottish artist, has thoroughly enjoyed working on this typical Highland scene, with all its lively movement and brightness.

The Highland "gatherings," or "games," are unique features of the Scottish season. Dancers in kilt and tartan performing to the accompaniment of the pipes the intricate steps of the reel and other national dances, and picked athletes contesting with one another in tossing the caber—the stem of a fir sapling—putting the weight, and other sporting events.

There is a brilliance of color in this print, accentuated by the strong sunshine and clear air; the blue, green, red and yellow of the costumes is reflected in the distant mountains, the belt of trees, and the happy little flags stretching themselves above the marquee, while the black jackets and Balmoral bonnets give accent where it is most required. There is also true comedy in the contrast between the set figure of the athlete in the foreground and his mighty "hammer," and the amazing lightness and spring of the dancers on their sunny platform.

Miss Paterson employs a unique process for her wood types, originated by herself four or five years ago, by which she uses one block for all the colors instead of a series. Cutting the complete design on a soft wood block she paints a small portion at a time, printing it off before commencing the next. The method has brought her considerable success at the exhibitions at which her prints have been shown, some of her work having been bought by the British Museum.

V. E. C.

some gypsies had stabled their white-hooded cart in the dim emptiness of the last cavern, and we could see them looking very diminutive sitting round a fire whose smoke, like that of its innumerable predecessors, blackened the rocky walls.

Our road now circled around the prow of the Alcázar, and we came to the tiny suburb of San Marcos. The country people were noisily leaving Segovia for their villages, and the one street of San Marcos was blocked with their mules, donkeys and ox-drawn carts. It was all very brilliant in color, as the sides of the carts had brightly painted designs and the saddlebags over the donkeys were woven in gay stripes and chevrons; men in blue shirts were mending the road.

The peasants took the road to Zamorala, which we could see away on the sky line of the same dried-up yellow as the rocky desert around.

P. G.

Where Time Is No Longer Important

ONE is apt to forget when living in a northern country that life need not be strenuous and time supremely important. It was not till we were, as it seemed, dropped by the express two hours from Bordeaux at an enchanted junction, all soft sand and scented pines, that we began to realize that even the official railway clock had only a relative importance.

One hour later, after a jolting journey in a strange train drawn by a toy engine, we landed at Biscarosse. We had no rooms engaged, so we walked in search of some, leaving our luggage behind. The station-mistress, having collected the tickets, had returned to her kitchen; she would not hear of our sending for our luggage in about a quarter of an hour; she was cooking her meal; she was going to have it; the station would be closed till half-past three. As it happened, we did not get our things till the evening, because the mule which was to bring them deplored to go for a walk all by herself.

All hours were identically and beautifully alike, dreamily, strikingly uneventful. Every day we expected the same things, the same feelings, the same sensations, and every time it happened, we did not get our things till the evening, because the mule which was to bring them deplored to go for a walk all by herself.

There was the forest first, the pine forest, very unlike an ordinary pine forest, with oak trees, oaks, and in the valleys a thick undergrowth of strange bushes, high bracken, rushes, tropical-looking flowers, and bright green grass on the edge of mysterious marshes full of frogs and water-lilies—a curious aquatic jungle all unexpected in the middle of the old pines.

And there were the two lakes, linked together by a narrow canal, the warm, clear

Une Vie fructueuse

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN BULLETIN placé sur la pelouse d'une certaine église porte cette inscription: "La meilleure manière d'accomplir du bien consiste à rendre sa propre vie fructueuse." Le passant qui lit cette maxime se demandera peut-être: Qu'est-ce qu'une vie fructueuse? Et si l'on va plus au fond des choses, une autre question se présentera sans doute: Comment puis-je rendre ma vie plus fructueuse? Si grâce à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, il connaît déjà dans une certaine mesure la Science de la Vie, il trouvera facilement la réponse à cette demande, car il aura appris à ne point considérer la vie comme matérielle. Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé* avec le *Clef des Ecritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy déclare (p. 460): "La Vie est l'Entendement divin." Comprendre ce fait d'une manière démontrable, c'est voir sa propre existence journalière s'élever jusqu'à dans les sphères spirituelles ou divinement mentales. Nous constatons donc que c'est notre manière de penser qui détermine notre manière de vivre. Si notre pensée devient plus fructueuse, notre vie ne sera-t-elle pas à son tour plus fructueuse?

Paul appuie sur cette vérité lorsqu'il écrit (Gal. 5:22, 23): "Le fruit de l'Esprit, c'est l'amour, la joie, la paix, la patience, la bienveillance, la bonté, la fidélité, la douceur, la tempérance." Et l'exhortation de Mrs. Eddy à la page 154 de *Miscellaneous Writings* cadre parfaitement avec les paroles apostoliques: "Honore ton Père et Mère, Dieu. Demeurez dans Son amour. Portez des fruits—les signes accompagnateurs—afin que rien ne fasse obstacle à vos prières. Priez sans cesse." Puis l'auteur ajoute: "Veillez avec diligence; ne quittez jamais le poste de l'observation spirituelle et de l'examen de vous-mêmes. Efforcez-vous de parvenir à l'abnégation, à la justice, à l'humilité, à la miséricorde, à la pureté, à l'amour. Que votre lumière reflète la Lumière. N'ayez ni ambition, ni affection, ni objectif en dehors de la sainteté."

Un autre bienfait que nous apporte l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, la Science de la Vie, c'est un concept plus juste des valeurs. Celui qui n'a pas l'idée correcte des valeurs ne sait pas en quoi consiste le succès véritable. S'il n'estime que les choses matérielles; si les richesses, le pouvoir, les honneurs, constituent le but auquel il aspire—sa vie sera stérile, abouissant aux déceptions, à la défaite, et occasionnant des regrets à ses amis. Il est donc évident que pour avoir une vie fructueuse, il

faut tout d'abord s'efforcer de comprendre quelles sont les choses réelles et durables, d'appréhender que les idées spirituelles sont précieuses et que le bien est substantiel. Alors on attribuera certainement plus de valeur aux éléments durables et éternels qu'aux choses éphémères ou sujettes au déclin. Le Psalmiste eut la vision de ce fait, car il s'écria (Psaume 36:9): "Se rassasier des mets savoureux de ta maison et te laisser abreuver au fleuve de tes délices."

Personne n'a jamais vécu plus abondamment que Jésus-Christ. Certes, sa vie fut fructueuse. Son concept des valeurs était spirituel. Servir était l'objectif dont s'inspirait sa vie. Chez le Maître, l'abnégation, le service inlassable, la tendresse à toute épreuve, étaient parmi les caractéristiques qui portaient des fruits. Il avait une foi sublime en l'immortalité de ses actes et de ses paroles. L'exemple de son amour nous inspire lui-même et dès maintenant. Concernant Dieu et l'homme, il enseignait des choses merveilleuses qui à présent encore, élèvent nos pensées vers le ciel tout autant que lorsqu'il les formula. Ce baume guérisseur se répand dans la conscience humaine, et aujourd'hui comme autrefois, reconforte les cœurs affligés. Grâce à la révélation de la Science Chrétienne, beaucoup comprennent assez la signification spirituelle des enseignements de Jésus pour pouvoir répéter ses œuvres. Bien des Scientistes Chrétiens connaissent maintenant la vie fructueuse qui se manifeste par la guérison des malades et la réformation des pécheurs. Ce sont là des fruits pleins de joie, autant pour celui qui donne que pour celui qui reçoit. Après avoir été jadis en proie aux souffrances, à la maladie, ou encore aux tourments du péché, de l'affliction, du manque, ces nouveaux apôtres de la lumière ont senti le pouvoir régénérateur de la Vérité. Guéris et spirituellement restaurés, ils assistent leur prochain dans la détresse, et produisent les fruits d'une vie plus conforme à la justice.

La Bible nous apprend que lorsque Jésus eut guéri de la fièvre la belle-mère de Pierre, "elle se leva et se mit à le servir." De même aujourd'hui, une foule de disciples, ayant senti l'influence curative du Christ, de la Vérité, se mettent en devoir de servir les malades, ceux qui se désolent, ceux dont le cœur est brisé; ils en sont capables parce qu'ils comprennent que Dieu est l'Entendement infini, parfait, entièrement bon, et que l'homme reflète Dieu. L'homme crée à l'image de Dieu n'est ni malade ni pécheur: il est spirituel, parfait comme le Père. Comprenez la source de la bonté transcendante qui caractérise la vie et les œuvres de Jésus, le disciple moderne laisse s'exprimer chez lui l'homme divin, l'enfant de Dieu. Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous*, nous trouvons ce passage (p. 165): "La bonté reçoit inmanquablement sa récompense, car la bonté fait de la vie une bénédiction. Portion active d'un tout immense, la bonté identifie l'homme avec le bien universel. Ainsi chaque membre de cette église peut s'élever haut que la question souvent répétée: Que suis-je?—et répondre scientifiquement: Je suis capable de communiquer la vérité, la santé, le bonheur; et c'est là le rocher de mon salut, la raison de mon existence."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

When I Was Once In England

WHEN I was once in England I saw a hawthorn tree And such a lovely thing I felt I never more would see.

But once again in England I saw a moor with heather Spread like a purple mist In rainy summer weather.

And when I was in England A nightingale was near And such a lovely thing I felt I never more would hear.

But once again in England I walked beneath a shower Of skylark melodies In misty morning hour.

ELSA REHMANN

Fruitful Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON A bulletin placed on a certain church lawn is the inscription, "If one wishes to achieve good, he can best make his own life fruitful." To the casual reader the question may arise, What is a fruitful life? And if he considers deeply, there will doubtless follow the searching question, "How may I make my life more fruitful?" If he has already gained some knowledge of the Science of Life through the study of Christian Science, he will find a ready reply to his query, for he has learned not to regard life as material. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 460), "Life is divine Mind." A demonstrable understanding of this fact lifts our daily living into the spiritual or divinely mental realm. We find, therefore, that our mode of living is determined by our mode of thinking. If we make our thinking more fruitful, will not our life necessarily be more fruitful?

Paul gives emphasis to this truth when he writes (Gal. 5:22, 23), "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Quite in keeping with this is Mrs. Eddy's admonition on page 154 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Honor thy Father and Mother, God. Continue in His love. Bring forth fruit—signs following"—that thy prayers be not hindered. Pray without ceasing." And to this she adds, "Watch diligently; never desert the post of spiritual observation and self-examination. Strive for self-abnegation, justice, meekness, mercy, purity, love. Let your light reflect Light. Have no ambition, affection, nor aim apart from holiness."

Yet another benefit to be derived from the study of Christian Science, the Science of Life, is a better sense of values. Without a correct idea of values one can never have a right perspective as to achievement. If material things

only are esteemed of value, if wealth, position, power, are a man's goal, his will indeed be a barren life, yielding disappointment and defeat to himself, and regret to his friends. Clearly, then, the first step to fruitful living is an effort to gain an understanding of what is real and lasting, to learn the value of spiritual ideas, the substance of good. Unquestionably, one would then place more value on that which is enduring and eternal than on that which is transitory and decadent. The Psalmist visioned this fact when he wrote (Psalms 36:8): "They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures."

None ever lived more abundantly than Christ Jesus. His was a fruitful life indeed. His sense of values was spiritual. The purpose of his living was service. Self-forgetfulness, untiring service to others, and unflinching tenderness were some of the characteristics which bore fruit. His faith in the immortality of his deeds and words was sublime. His loving example is inspiring to us here and now. His marvelous teachings about God and man are lifting thought heavenward as much today as when they were first spoken. The same healing balm is pouring into human consciousness, comforting suffering hearts now as of yore. Because of the revelation of Christian Science the spiritual import of Jesus' teaching is understood sufficiently by many to enable them to repeat his works. To many Christian Scientists there has come the fruitful living expressed in healing the sick and reforming the sinner. And what a joy-giving fruit this is—joyful to him who gives and to him who receives! Themselves once bed-ridden, racked with pain, or having felt the torment of sin, sorrow, lack, these latter-day apostles of light have experienced the regenerating power of Truth. Healed and spiritually restored, they are ministering to others' needs, bearing the fruit of more righteous living.

It is related that when Jesus healed Peter's mother-in-law of fever, she "arose, and ministered unto them." So today many who have felt the healing touch of the Christ, Truth, are rising up to minister to the sick, the despairing, the heartbroken; and this is the fruit of understanding God as perfect, wholly good, as infinite Mind, and man as His reflection. Man in God's image is not sick and sinful, but "perfect as the Father." Through understanding the source of the transcendent goodness which characterized Jesus' life and works, the modern disciple is bringing into expression the divine man, God's child. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" we read (p. 165): "Goodness never fails to receive its reward, for goodness makes life a blessing. As an active portion of one stupendous whole, goodness identifies man with universal good. Thus may each member of this church rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, What am I? to the scientific response: I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Afar the Ocean Sleeps

Above, birds fly in merry flocks, the lark Soars up and up, shivering for very joy; Afar the ocean sleeps; white fishing-gulls Flit where the strand is purple with its tribe Of nested limpets. . . .

—ROBERT BROWNING, in "Paracelsus."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper.
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.
Communications regarding the duct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries.
One year, ... \$9.00
Three months, ... \$2.25
Six months, ... \$4.50
Single Copies, ... One month, ... 75c

Cost of remailing notices:
United States, ... Each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American, ... 15c for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
NEW YORK: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CHICAGO: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
SAN FRANCISCO: 425 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 510 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore.
BERLIN: 18 Unter den Linden.
GENOVA: 18 rue du Mont Blanc.
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NEW YORK: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CHICAGO: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PUBLISHERS OF THE Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science, and other periodicals in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other languages.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, with visible stitching and the inner cover material. The overall tone is warm and slightly yellowed, suggesting the age of the document.

Social Security Plan Hailed As Great Gain for U. S. Labor

The Administration's social security program under way, Arthur J. Altmeyer, a member of the national board to administer the program, tells briefly what he thinks it will mean to labor.

By Arthur J. Altmeyer
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Social Security Act just enacted by Congress, aside from the security it will afford the individual worker, represents a great gain in the status of labor generally.

The Government now recognizes that the workers of this country are entitled to something better than relief based on need when they become unemployed or reach the end of their working life.

It has accordingly made provision for a system of unemployment insurance and old-age insurance whereby unemployment compensation and old-age pensions will be paid as a matter of right to qualified individuals out of the funds built up through contributions by employers or by employers and employees jointly.

Moreover, unemployment insurance and old-age insurance give the workers of this country a more definite and permanent stake in the industry of this country. By so doing they cannot help but promote greater economic and social stability.

These two types of insurance are entirely different and distinct from the state old-age pension laws, mothers' pension laws and blind pension laws which provide pensions out of general tax funds for needy individuals only.

The social security program will not be in full operation until 1942.

Program Starts in 1942
It was intended that certain phases would go into effect at once, such as financial assistance to the states in meeting the cost of their pension laws and in financing maternal and child welfare work. How-



Underwood
Arthur Altmeyer
Named to Board That Will Administer Social Security. He Hails It Gain for United States Labor

ever, the failure of the third deficiency bill will delay furnishing this financial assistance.

Under the unemployment insurance plan benefits will be paid in a given state two years after that state enacts a law conforming to federal standards. The federal old age insurance benefits will start Jan. 1, 1942.

Thus, the program, going into effect as it does, by easy stages, not only will not retard immediate recovery but will promote a sound and lasting recovery. As its full significance is more generally realized it will be recognized as a great advance in the utilization of our social and economic institutions to serve more effectively the common good.

Popular Refinements in Radio Shown at British Exhibition

Britain's Tenth Radio Exhibition at the Olympia in London, just concluded, found that most of the refinements that were luxuries of 1934 had become features in 1935's popular priced radio sets.

Automatic volume control, for instance, which boosts up fading signals and hitherto found only on the more expensive sets, was generally a standard device on most sets.

One refinement noted for 1935 was controllable selectivity; this allows the user to broaden the tuning of his set when signals are coming in strongly enough without other stations being heard in the background. Thus the listener may hear better quality than is possible with the ordinary and very selective super-heterodyne.

The cabinet maker was still found to be making his appeal to woman-kind at the Olympia by combining set and loudspeaker tastefully in a single cabinet. Easy tuning systems were popular, most of them consisting of a "fluid" light which indicated when the listener was tuned-in exactly to a station.

The shortwave set for bands between 15 to 80 meters for picking up American and other far distant programs was also found to be gradually coming into favor in England. These were made up as separate sets or as adaptors for plugging into medium-wave sets. An undeniable luxury at the show was an all-wave set which covered the various wavebands from 15 to 2000 meters. An example of this was an all-wave radio-gramophone with an automatic disk changer priced at 120 guineas or \$600. The ordinary gramophone was growing in popularity and a good instrument could be had for as low as \$18 or \$20.

The problem of radio electrical interference was well demonstrated in the Post Office exhibit. Numerous cases, such as Neon shop signs, electrical fans, chimes, X-ray apparatus and various electrically operated machinery, together with methods of suppressing them. One method of suppressing them was spraying the walls of the room with zinc which can afterwards be papered in the ordinary way. This acts as a perfect insulator. It was recognized, however, that only legislation on the subject will be really effective.

Among novelties may be mentioned a remote-control press-button device by which the user, seated in his garden or in another room with an extension loudspeaker, can automatically and remotely tune in any one of a certain number of pre-arranged stations. Each button pressed causes the tuning-in of the next station on the list.

A policeman's helmet with his disk aerial was on view. By means of this the officer can pick up messages from the central station. The system is already in use in some provincial police districts.

Television apparatus was conspicuous by its absence. This was due to the fact that manufacturers have not yet received details about the E. M. I. apparatus which is to be used alternately with the Baird system. Details of both systems are necessary in order to build sets capable of dealing with both.

The invasion of the United States by English dance music or Anglo-interpreted American music continues, for it has been announced that Jack Hylton, the well-known English bandman, who is also well known all over Europe, will arrive in the United States on the Normandie on Oct. 21 to play a six-month series of programs in the Middle West for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Mr. Hylton and his band will come to Chicago immediately upon their arrival in New York to begin the radio series which will be broadcast over 19 stations of the Midwest.

Columbia network. It will be Mr. Hylton's first tour of America. After his radio series he will appear in other middle western cities.

Jack Hylton, like Ray Noble, the first English musical invader of our shores, is well known not only through his recordings but also for his programs over the British Broadcasting Corporation. He has been made a member of the Legion of Honor and is an Officer de l'Instruction Publique in France.

[A Wednesday radio comment feature.]

Co-operative Scheme Begun in Seward On 'Buy Alaskan' Slogan

SEWARD, Alaska, Sept. 4 (AP)—A co-operative marketing plan to "buy Alaskan" took form in this area.

"We aim to persuade Alaskans to absorb more of their own farmers' products, keeping hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in Alaska, rather than spending them for such products in the United States," said Jack Lean, a farmer at Cooper Landing.

The movement would bring together all Seward merchants and outlying farmers in a plan whereby home-grown Alaska products would be given preference over "imported products," Lean explained.

Tentative plans call for asking Government aid to improve roads connecting agricultural areas with the various settlements and in clearing land, should the movement spread. Should the proposed Kenai settlement, an enlarged project similar to the Government's Matanuska colony, develop, "Buy Alaskan" also will be urged upon them, leaders stated.

In line with the movement, Col. Otto Ohlson, general manager of the Alaska railroad, said the families living along the road probably would consume most of the surplus farm products raised in Matanuska.

Oregon Pays \$8,309,839 For Seven Months' Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Ore.—A total of \$8,309,839.43 has been expended in federal, state and local funds in the 36 Oregon counties where work projects and direct relief activities were carried on during the last seven months.

The State relief administration reports Oregon's direct and work-relief program have cost \$1,187,119 per month, on an average, during that time. The load was lightened during summer months, through absorption into private industry and seasonal agricultural employment, the administration reported.

The transient bureau for homeless men and boys cared for 2000 persons at one of the lowest costs of operation of any state in the union, it is said. In June, 1935, 144,093 meals were served in eight transient camps at the cost of 12½ cents the meal. In the various transient centers where the men first registered 51,234 meals were served in June at 9 cents a meal.

Barking Lizard Added To Queensland Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The latest addition to the collection of reptiles at the Brisbane Museum, Queensland, is a barking lizard. Of the geko family, the lizard possesses a large head, long slit eyes, a rough skin and long angular legs. When disturbed, it gives a short side spring and emits a coughlike bark, from which its name is derived.

Worth Knowing



THERE ARE
MORE THAN 8,000,000
DOGS
IN THE UNITED STATES

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

Check (✓) Yes or No

1. Can an adverb properly modify a preposition? (Yes..... No.....)
2. Is it true that the United States Treasury recently bought in one day more silver than the total domestic production in 1934? (Yes..... No.....)
3. Oklahoma covers 69,414 square miles, and Oregon's area is 95,607 square miles. Is the population of the latter larger than that of the former? (Yes..... No.....)
4. Are all Oxford University degrees now open to men and women equally? (Yes..... No.....)
5. Did Haydn compose more than 100 symphonies? (Yes..... No.....)
6. Did Handel compose the oratorio "Elijah"? (Yes..... No.....)
7. "Ode to a Grecian Urn" is the correct name of the famous poem by Keats? (Yes..... No.....)
8. Are there ten Beattitudes? (Yes..... No.....)
9. If you were to fly due east from St. John's, Newfoundland, would you pass over any part of the British Isles? (Yes..... No.....)
10. Was Jonathan a brother of David? (Yes..... No.....)

(The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements)

Mr. Scroggins

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

The Night Wind Speaks

MR. and Mrs. Roger P. Scroggins leaned over the railing of their piazza in Ulnus Americana (American elm) and looked at the stars. "They seem to be all out tonight," said Mr. Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins smiled. "Of course, I couldn't be altogether sure," he said.

His wife smiled and laughed. Her husband hurred.

Footsteps clattered noisily into the night from the walk below. From Tremont Street came the roar of traffic. The venerable squirrels listened to these and other night noises. All at once the leaves in their beloved old elm began whispering.

"A night wind!" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Listen!" said Mr. S., very softly. They turned their attention to the tree above them. They could see leaves move and whole branches sway quietly. The leaves spoke softly, but their speech was restful, and the far-away city noises, and the voices from benches on the Common, and the sound of an automobile horn, seemed much less important than the rustling of the leaves.

"Come to the Garden," said Mr. Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins put on her bonnet. He took his high hat and cane, not that he particularly needed them, but because he always does. They made their way to the Public Garden.

"Let's hear what the cottonwood is saying," said Mr. Scroggins. So they climbed deep into the upper branches of the great tree on the edge of the lake.

Below them was the glimmer of water. Above them were the stars. The cottonwood's leaves were making a soft music, like the running of a brook over pebbles. The Scroggins listened to it closely, and while they listened they watched the stars.

"They're trying another tree," said Mr. Scroggins.

They went into the dark shade of the great purple beech. Its leaves were talking a bit more loudly than the leaves of the elm and of the cottonwood.

"It's louder, but still it's very restful," said Mr. Scroggins. Mrs. Scroggins just listened and enjoyed it. They went back home and again

"Security means a guarantee that we shall have tomorrow what we have today," James M. Warburg.

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Daily Features

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Little Troubadour

Mr. Scroggins

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

The Night Wind Speaks

MR. and Mrs. Roger P. Scroggins leaned over the railing of their piazza in Ulnus Americana (American elm) and looked at the stars. "They seem to be all out tonight," said Mr. Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins smiled. "Of course, I couldn't be altogether sure," he said.

His wife smiled and laughed. Her husband hurred.

Footsteps clattered noisily into the night from the walk below. From Tremont Street came the roar of traffic. The venerable squirrels listened to these and other night noises. All at once the leaves in their beloved old elm began whispering.

"A night wind!" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Listen!" said Mr. S., very softly. They turned their attention to the tree above them. They could see leaves move and whole branches sway quietly. The leaves spoke softly, but their speech was restful, and the far-away city noises, and the voices from benches on the Common, and the sound of an automobile horn, seemed much less important than the rustling of the leaves.

"Come to the Garden," said Mr. Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins put on her bonnet. He took his high hat and cane, not that he particularly needed them, but because he always does. They made their way to the Public Garden.

"Let's hear what the cottonwood is saying," said Mr. Scroggins. So they climbed deep into the upper branches of the great tree on the edge of the lake.

Below them was the glimmer of water. Above them were the stars. The cottonwood's leaves were making a soft music, like the running of a brook over pebbles. The Scroggins listened to it closely, and while they listened they watched the stars.

"They're trying another tree," said Mr. Scroggins.

They went into the dark shade of the great purple beech. Its leaves were talking a bit more loudly than the leaves of the elm and of the cottonwood.

"It's louder, but still it's very restful," said Mr. Scroggins. Mrs. Scroggins just listened and enjoyed it. They went back home and again

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Quotation for Today

HE THAT wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.
—EDMUND BURKE

—to Soothe the Savage Breast



Sent to Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. Marian McDougall, Uxbridge, Midd. Eng.
"More, Please!"

4 Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Comma after last item in a series (R. O. B.).—The inquirer submits four sentences involving words in series, and asks about the propriety of a comma after the last item in certain series:

1. "Paint, enamel, stain, or varnish shall not be applied to wet, damp, dusty surfaces."

(Should a comma be placed after "varnish"?)

2. "The work of this section shall include all labor, material, equipment, appliances, and scaffolding required for the cleaning and preparation of materials to receive the painter's finish and all painting, staining, and varnishing, as herein specified."

(Should there be a comma after "scaffolding"?)

3. "Furnish, install, and connect a complete system of cabinets, conduits, fittings, and circuits shall be as herein specified, and their installation shall be as required by the code for lighting and power installations."

(Should there be a comma after "circuits"?)

4. "Cabinets, conduits, outlet boxes, fittings, and circuits shall be as herein specified, and their installation shall be as required by the code for lighting and power installations."

(Should there be a comma after "circuits"?)

Overpunctuation is quite as much of a fault as underpunctuation. Commas should be used not as ornaments, but as helps. But if there is the slightest chance for ambiguity, provide some clarifying punctuation—or recast.

In No. 1 there is no likelihood of ambiguity. Never mind a comma after "varnish."

In No. 2 there is a chance for ambiguity. A comma after "scaffolding" would indicate at once that "required for..." applied to each of the items. Incidentally, we should place a comma after "finish."

In No. 3 there is also a chance for ambiguity. A comma after "equipment" would show that "for the return call..." applied to each of the items.

There is no likelihood of ambiguity in No. 4. Never mind a comma after "circuits."

See "and, 3" in Fowler's "Modern English Usage." Note that we have reasons for not going so far as Mr. Fowler.

In Lighter Vein

A Sacrifice for Peace

At last he had succeeded in gaining an interview with the eminent editor.

"I have a poem here advocating peace," he said heavily.

The editor picked it up.

"I suppose," he said, after a while, "that you yourself honestly and sincerely desire peace?"

"Most decidedly," said the poet.

"Then burn the poem," advised the editor smoothly.—El Paso World News.

The word rendered "officer" in this verse is *huperetes*, a term which in the Greek of that day was often used in a general sense to designate an inferior official in attendance on a superior (McNelis: "Matthew," p. 62). Josephus, the Jewish historian, informs us that it was customary for each judge to have two such men under him, and refers to them as "assessors" (Antiquities of the Jews: Book IV, Chap. vii, Sec. 14); while it may be inferred from Matt. 5:25 that they also acted as police, seeing that those who had been found guilty by the "judge" were duly "cast into prison" (Matt. 5:25).

In a closely parallel passage, Luke uses the word *praktor*, "bailliff" or "police officer," which is also rendered "officer" in the Authorized Version (see Luke 12:58).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1935

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Escaped—This Time!

QUICK and hard comes the disgraceful denouement of the Ethiopian oil drama. After repeated denials from Standard Oil officials that they had anything to do with or knew anything about a concession which was upsetting world peacemaking efforts and threatening to involve the United States in war, a principal branch of the oil company confesses ownership and agrees to abandon the project.

Had this whole performance been stage-managed it could hardly have provided more forceful object lessons for a people eager to learn how to stay out of war. Three things at least this experience teaches:

1. That where a chance for profits appears private enterprise cannot be depended upon to think of the public welfare and the preservation of peace;

2. That governmental power to prevent commercial entanglements must be improved;

3. That, important as neutrality legislation is, the mental attitude of the people is more important.

The American public was stunned by the disclosure that a big American company had entered into a scheme whose effect was to put American lives and property directly in the path of war. After all the debate of the last few months on ways of keeping profiteers from dragging the nation into conflict, after all the efforts to draft neutrality laws, it seemed unbelievable that supposedly responsible business leaders could be so irresponsible. The fact that ownership was carefully hidden behind a sub-subsidiary and a dummy board of directors may indicate some doubts among the organizers. But now the defense is that this agreement that thwarted the earnest endeavors of statesmanship and threatened to involve the lives of thousands was handled "in the regular course of business as a private transaction."

Is anything more needed to prove that for the protection of nations more effective measures are required to control irresponsible, warmaking "private transactions"?

Unhappily no credit can be given the oil officials for tardily discovering that the public interest might be involved in their private deals. Or for abandoning their project upon the vigorous demand of Secretary Hull backed by an outraged American public and reinforced, possibly, by the unjustly accused Great Britain. The fact that only after being smoked out and subjected to such pressure was this scheme given up re-emphasizes the necessity for specific declaration that the arms and lives of American citizens will not be used to support nationals who engage in such ventures. It should be remembered that the new neutrality legislation does not touch such cases and had no effect in this instance.

Nor can the American people be lulled into any sense of security by the fact that this laboratory test in the making of war has ended with so little damage. Had this concession been made months ago, or kept quiet until partially developed, the result might have been very different. Suppose extensive properties had been built up under it, giving employment to thousands of Americans, and that then hostilities had swept over American men, women and children peaceably at work in the area! Or suppose that instead of with Standard Oil, the chance for profits lay with the cotton or wheat farmers of the nation!

Only the strong smell of oil and the resolve of millions to run no risks for such an unpopular and manifestly selfish adventure brought such a happy conclusion this time. The whole experience is invaluable in thinking about what can be done to prevent a "next time."

Not Blue Books Only

THE autumn publishers' lists in Great Britain read almost like a roster of the Houses of Parliament. Sir Austen Chamberlain is issuing his reminiscences. Mr. L. S. Amery, an ex-Cabinet Minister, has a book coming out dealing with world politics. The Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Huntley, and the Earl of Lytton are also venturing into authorship.

Nor is this all. Mr. Winston Churchill has only recently completed his study of his great ancestor, the first Duke of Marlborough, and is now engaged on another historical work. Mr. John Buchan, now Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, is fresh from a new novel.

Thus is an old tradition worthily continued. For long ages the governors of Britain have been intimately connected with the arts. Even Henry VIII wrote airs which are still played today. James I was a voluminous author. Mr. Gladstone composed religious treatises. His great rival, Benjamin Disraeli, was a novelist of distinction.

The results of this alliance between politics and the arts have perhaps been more far-reaching than is immediately perceived. Constant commerce with things not of instant economic or political profit has served to provide national leaders with perspective and has molded British activities in a quite distinctive way. Literature and the arts have also gained, for this association with the heads of government and society has conferred on them a greater prestige that they might otherwise have enjoyed.

Last of the Libertys

NOTICE had already been given of the pending paying off of the last of America's Liberty Bonds. It is the details, that compel interest. As with all modern bonds, these included a "call" provision, a device whereby the Treasury holds the privilege of redeeming them prior to the date on which they become legally redeemable. In the case of the Liberty 4½'s, which were twenty-year bonds, the "call" date was fifteen years after the date of issue, in 1918. Thus they became callable in 1933, and the Treasury is now exercising the privilege to which it became entitled in that year.

It becomes profitable to "call" bonds when the borrowers can borrow new money cheaper than the rate paid on those bonds. The Libertys cost 4½ per cent. Now they are to be cashed out of or exchanged for (at the option of the bondholder) new borrowings. The chief security offered in exchange is a 2½ per cent one. This has a maturity of twelve years and a callable date ten years hence.

The operation will serve once again to remind Americans how cheaply their Government is able to borrow money. The explanation is the depression. At such times all forms of investment dry up. Money holders will not trust their money in the hands of industrial borrowers. Overtaken by fear of the effects of depression on the industrial system, they refuse to finance new enterprise. In modern times government obligations are the equivalent of the sugar bowl and the stocking. Into them money that would otherwise be siphoned into industry through the investment market is poured.

The law of supply and demand then begins to operate. When money is offered in ever-increasing supply, the price drops. With recent vast governmental expenditures, of course, the demand also has been plentiful. But the supply has kept so far ahead of it that the Treasury has been able to borrow at the lowest cost in history. The 2½'s offered in exchange for the Libertys, for instance, give the lowest interest for this type of security on record. We have always held that, when private investment has disappeared, the Government is justified in making use of the idle money. President Roosevelt has not hesitated to do so. Congress, too, has done its share. The Seventy-Fourth Congress appropriated over \$10,000,000,000. If the funds had all come out of taxation, they would have been equal to a fifth of the nation's income. But only half of the \$10,000,000,000 is being raised by taxes. The remainder is being lent to the Treasury. It is coming partly out of the strongboxes of private investors and partly out of the surplus reserves of banks—idle money that represents the depression "flight to cash."

The time has come when money holders are being encouraged again to put their money into industry. This is indicated by the rising stock market. When stocks are rising, there is in evidence a competition among the public to buy property, just as a falling rate on Treasury obligations is a sign of competition for those obligations. The next step from investment fear to investment confidence is usually the spread of idle money into new industrial bonds. This stage has not yet been reached, but economists seem to be agreed that it is really just around the corner. In that event the famous pump will have been primed. That will be the signal for the Administration and Congress to draw in their fiscal horns. Budget balancing, in short, should now be reclaimed as a first objective of the Administration.

Mith Katydid Thepeakth

AT last the female katydid has found her voice. Or rather, mere man has found that she has one. So runs an announcement by Science Service of researches by Dr. B. B. Fulton of North Carolina College. For years it has been supposed—even asserted by entomologists—that the masculine katydid was the only noise maker in the family, and that the lady katydid was entirely mute or at best could produce but a faint chirp.

Such a situation, of course, could only be set down as one of nature's minor tragedies. Was Madam Katydid to be deprived of having not merely the last word but even any word at all? Why, the very name of the species indicated that people were interested not in what Karl or Kenneth or Kaspar did but in what Katy did, and would they not then prefer to hear it from her own lips?

Well, now it seems that they may—if they listen very closely. Yet not exactly from her lips, for the katydid's "vocal cords" are a series of saw teeth on the wing covers which are vigorously rubbed together. And Dr. Fulton finds that when Master Katydid tunes up his strident fiddle, his lady love is not obliged to listen in utter silence but can reply in the same way—though, as becomes sweet femininity, in a very, very much softer voice. In fact he speaks of her song as consisting of "tiny hissing sounds." There you have it; She *hisses*!

So as one sits at his ease on the summer veranda and listens to the Katydid troubador trilling,

O, come, my love, and fly with me!

It will be comforting to know that demure little Katy can coyly answer, "Yeth."

Self-Anthologist

Book News of the Day

WHEN a keen critic and epicure of verse such as Louis Untermeyer makes an anthology of his own work, it is much as when an artist paints a self-portrait. Selection is in itself a criticism and posits a point of view. It should leave the quintessence as a precious residue twice refined. Mr. Untermeyer in introducing his *SELECTED POEMS AND PARODIES* (New York: Harcourt Brace, \$3), acknowledges the help of others in making the choice but says in the main he has chosen those poems which he can read today without embarrassment.

From ten earlier books and from unpublished notes, Mr. Untermeyer has provided a rich collection. The reader may well be surprised to see what an earnest young man, with how sensitive a social conscience, the poet was in his twenties. From "Challenge," published in 1914, he has chosen "Prayer," "Caliban in the Coal Mines," "Strikers," "In the Subway," "Peace," and many another protest against the wrongs of society. The selections from "First Love," published in 1910, follow, and many of them were purely personal in inspiration, but others, as "Portrait of an American," were equally social in message.

As the years passed, that point of view became less conspicuous. Many other interests entered—a joy in children, a sense of the tragedy of race and conflicting faiths, contentment in country pleasures. Before the array of parodies and of translations from Horace, come new poems: "Machine-Age Poet," "The Dark Brigade," and "Shylock, Christian," all serious in content, mature in spirit and in conformity with the spirit of the opening prayer.

The reader's first impression is of the versatility of the poet, his cleverness, skill, clarity and high spirits. As a collection the book reveals him to be keen of mind, catholic of interest, warm in pursuit of the pleasures of friendship and the amenities of town and country living. From the earnestness of the young poet develops the urbane man.

Shall this change be ascribed to the man himself, passing the traditional stages from idealistic youth to conservative age? It would be easy to say so had the selections stopped with those culled from "Food and Drink," published in 1932, but the anthology does not stop there. It includes the disturbing "New Poems: For Esther." From the joys of a runaway Horace, Mr. Untermeyer turns to "Munitions Plant," "Tired Gentleman," and "On the Eve of New Wars."

The date is 1935. Perhaps in that lies part of the story. How close in thought this year grows to that of 1914! The turning back to theories of social reform is not all. The threat of war is there, too. The war came in 1914 and it was followed by Mr. Untermeyer's poetic deviation to personal interests, to social and classical releases, but with the depression he seems to have taken hold on life anew.

How much must we consider the poet's story his own, how much can we say that he reflects most sensitively the mood and thought of the world in which he lives? Perhaps a critic who is a poet can tell, and surely none on looking back over a lifetime's work has better data on which to make this judgment than Mr. Untermeyer. It gives continuity and meaning to his selected works. I. F.

Postcards for Peace

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The whole world seems at this moment paralyzed at the horror of the impending Italo-Ethiopian war. Government heads seem timid to acknowledge the errors of past ages, and start afresh. It does look as if the time is ripe for the people everywhere on this lovely earth God has given us to speak up and ask their governments, and especially the League of Nations, to stop wars.

A simple, direct way has come to me—may I present it to you and hope you will think well of it? First, I should get every organization, national and international, to ask publicly every individual believing in arbitration and not war to write at once to "League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland," and say just that. Let each person sign his or her name and full address and date. Let each person then ask and see that all they may contact by letter, call or telephone do the same thing. At large meetings everywhere ask audiences to do this thing right on the spot.

A 2-cent postcard is all the cost. Each person should carry such a card upon their person that it be handy to have friends of peace use the mail. Millions thus speaking up at Geneva may turn the tide. Twelve millions of signatures were got the world over, and are now on exhibition at Geneva for about this same thing. As I remember, Japan sent an amazing number, so did England. In the last year England has registered by vote, about twelve million wishing disarmament and peace. EVIE D. PRENDERGAST
New York, N. Y.

A Fill of Filibusters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Great talkers are like leaky pithers, says an old proverb, because everything runs out. Its truth never has been better demonstrated than in the session of the Senate just closing. Filibusters have provided constant diversion there, and some of the performances—despite your editorial, "A Word of Appreciation"—have been as good as vaudeville shows.

Senator Long of Louisiana proved true to his name by going on from noon of one day until 4 o'clock the next morning. That was only one of several long performances. Then, a few days ago, Senator Tydings of Maryland released a flood tide of oratory which went on for nearly three hours.

But the most amazing thing about these filibusters has been the variety of subjects covered and the humor and pathos in their remarks. Senator Long sent the galleries into roars and kept the stenographers in a whirl. His own record performance was even too long to suit him, but he felt unable to stop. He

How Many Blows Can It Stand?



Filming Old Rhodesia

THERE comes a time in the history of every new country when the hardy pioneers who have felled the timber, hewn the rock and planted the wilderness, can turn from their arduous tasks to the pursuit of those things equally needful to the community which for lack of a better term we call "culture."

In those countries whose civilizing influences are primarily European, history and literature, taste and opinions continue for a long time to be mainly derivative. Then someone with vision, love and loyalty to the new land that is growing up around him, begins to encourage his friends and neighbors to write, to paint, to sing and to remember, and the culture of the new country is born.

South Africa has not been prolific in these endeavors, possibly because the rock breaking and timber hewing has been a longer and less rewarding business than in other easier countries. Thus, much that we would like to know of the Bushmen, the detribalized Hottentots and even the early Dutch and English and Huguenot settlers will now never be recorded.

One man in Southern Rhodesia is determined that this need not happen in the newer countries of the north. He is Mr. Gordon Cooper, who knows that there are still to be found old Africans who remember their country before the white man came, an Africa of migra-

tion, slavery and war, but as full of human interest as an egg is full of meat. These sources have hardly been tapped and Mr. Cooper has set about doing it, before it is too late.

His farm is now a busy film studio where films are being made with African actors and actresses, recording for Rhodesians of the future, black and white, and for the world, the stories of a vanishing past.

"Life in Africa does not remain stationary," the Prologue of Mr. Cooper's first film declares. "Year by year it changes and slowly progresses. This film endeavors to preserve a glimpse of the days that are no more. Gradually the natives have tended to assimilate the manners and customs of the Europeans, and much of their old way of living is being given up and lost."

Only a few of the participants, both black and white, of these early days can still be found. We have obtained their actual services in portraying truthfully the life the natives then led.

The African, according to Mr. Cooper, is a natural actor. His own tribal dances and ceremonies are largely mimetic. The leopard dance, the hunter's dance, the dances for rain-making, the fertility plays, so reminiscent of the early Greek and northern European dramas for the rebirth of the year and the returning season of fruitfulness, are intensely dramatic. An African story-teller acts as he speaks, jumping up to pose and imitate, losing himself in his story.

The studio has its trials, however. Mr. Cooper tells of the storm occasioned one morning by the arrival of the heroine.

"Buana, I cannot play any more," she sobbed, "the wife of the hero has been to me and she says if she sees me acting with her husband in front of that box thing on sticks, she will file off my little girl's teeth, as they used to in the old days."

The girl remained obdurate, a substitute had to be found and many hundreds of feet of film were wasted.

Mr. Gordon Cooper has imported skilled artists and photographers from Germany. His producer is his nephew, a young German, Nils Scherke-Cooper. Language has been a many-sided stumbling block. The elder natives speak only primitive Sentebele. The younger ones speak Sentebele or the curious and ugly Kitchen Kaffir which is a mixture of Afrikaans, Bantu and English, or even pidgin English. The European staff speaks German or the classical English of the lecture room. The result is temporary chaos.

Much experimental work had to be done before the tricks of the brilliant African sun were mastered. For much of the year it is almost straight overhead and casts only small black shadows under the trees, blotting from the landscape its significant details. In the summer time is lost while the torrential tropical rainy season holds sway.

In the dry weather the bush is burned off according to the ancient custom of the Africans. Bush fires start from many causes; sometimes hunters light the grass to drive the game out into the open, sometimes to rid the neighborhood of their villages of lurking beasts of prey, sometimes the ash itself is the prize, for its fertilizing properties have long been known to the African; sometimes the fires are accidental. So a film producer may have his outdoor scene alter overnight from densely matted overgrown bush, to a blazing furnace that fills the air with smoke and flying wisps of black ash, leaving on the morrow a view, empty, charred and peopled by whirlwinds of dust and spinning leaves.

K. B.

The Wide Horizon

Public in Revolt Against Dollar Diplomacy

By Alexander H. Williams

NO MORE striking indication of the change that has come over American thought since Phillander C. Knox moved out of the State Department could be had than American reaction to reports out of Addis Ababa at the end of August that the Emperor of Ethiopia had granted a huge oil and mineral concession to United States interests. Opinion here, center of American finance and business, took the form of immediate negation to the activities of the British promoter who had engineered this "deal" at a time when the gravest sort of crisis existed in world affairs over East Africa. The announcement by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the effect that the granting of this concession would have no influence on United States noninterference policy with regard to Ethiopia was, therefore, a distinct reflection of public thought on the spectacular transaction.

It was the second time in a month that there had come out of Washington definitive evidence of the Administration's "good-neighbor" policy in contradistinction to the "manifest destiny" program of old. The other instance was the passage of the Neutrality Act.

The State Department pronouncement and the country's reaction to the Ethiopian concession synchronized perfectly and were indicative of the present American attitude to keep free of foreign entanglements. They constitute, too, categorical renunciation of the "Dollar Diplomacy" that came into full flower in the Taft Administration, when Mr. Knox seized upon the Groce and Cannon incident to intervene in Nicaraguan affairs and effect the overthrow of the José Santos Zelaya dictatorship.

That policy stood for the protection of American investments and the integrity of contractual obligations with American citizens by foreign countries and was applied on numerous occasions in defense of their "rights" where the concessions were detrimental to the best interests of the countries which granted them. It made golden reaping for the promoter throughout the whole of Latin America.

In those days there were many Francis M. Ricketts. Concerns like the United States Corporation Company, which incorporated the African Development Exploration Corporation, in whose name the Rickett concession was negotiated, were like flies around a molasses barrel. They specialized in incorporating concerns under lenient laws. These companies and their agents played for big stakes and won them.

Those were the times when it was hard to find a Latin-American dictator who was not willing to sell anything his country might produce and place his people under foreign masters.

The words "exploration" and "development" as applied to United States and European business activities in so-called backward countries south of the Rio Grande assumed a hard meaning then and implied the use of armed forces to further the exploitation by concessionaires. Not until the Drago Doctrine was a step taken to halt these practices, and thereafter opinion crystallized against them in this country but slowly until the advent of Woodrow Wilson.

The practices of the concession hunters were anathema to Mr. Wilson. He was a constitutionalist in the strictest sense, believing in change only through the ballot box. Individuals meant nothing to him if they stood in the way of his program. His interest was peace—how to effect it; how to keep it. It is seen in every step for national and international amity since 1912, even down to the passage of the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Wilson could not have achieved these ends had not his idea been in perfect harmony with national attitude any more than Bismarck could have carried forward his policy of "Blood and Iron" to re-found the German Empire, nor Cavour his program for the unification of Italy, if their schemes had not been in accord with national consciousness.

This peace thought has grown until today it is foremost in the American concept of foreign relations. It is felt even in Wall Street, which made so much money out of the great war and its immediate aftermath.

It is because of this change of thought that the Neutrality Act is not the phenomenon it would have been two decades ago. Objectionable as many of the features of the act are held to be, it is, none the less, the 1935 American negative to a meddling foreign policy and links up perfectly with the negative which public opinion placed on the Ethiopian "deal."

Even munitions dealers here accepted the Neutrality Act as something that had to be. The dean of all of them in New York said he was free to sell arms to any recognized government or its agents so long as there was no declaration of war by or against that government, but that immediately the President proclaimed a state of war anywhere, the sale of munitions to that country or for use by or against that country was prohibited.

In so far as revolutionary movements were concerned, he added, the act had no effect. They were already "out of the window" by prior proscription.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 4, 1935



"Minnie—Was a Gossip"

Drawing by Diana Thorne

"Cats I Have Known" Page Eight

The Ancient Oak

W. P. M.

When I was but a child the oak was there,
Shaggy, imperious, supreme,
With branches spreading round in balance fair,
Naught hindered it of any sunshine beam.

Unnumbered passing seasons had it seen,
Leaves born anew, and leaves that fall;
White silent winters, then the vernal green
Of wood and meadow, and the song-bird's call.

A river murmur laughter 'mong its stones,
That flows companionably by,
In Spring's a roaring flood where thrust-ice groans,
A rill that trickles whispering in July.

The oak has seen men's generations pass
Their little span, ten thousand days;
It shakes down lavish acorns on the grass,
Then dreams in silent Indian Summer haze.

One river-moistened seed showed life within,
I saw twin cotyledons sprout—
Not to have planted it seems now like sin,
A good intended negated by doubt.

And many another might have had a tree
For beauty in a barren place,
But, not resolving, took not riches free,
For saw not, reap not is the rule of grace.

With reverence I revisit this vast tree,
So valiant, venerable, strong,
A friend to men before me, friend to me—
And on its branches I would hang a song.

The Meek

FANNY deGROOT HASTINGS

You who have bowed
Your backs and have ploughed
And sown your seed
For the sons of greed
To reap and sell in the market place,
Whose corn becomes gold for a smaller race—
That haggles prices on pavements foreign
To fertile fields and a hare's warren—
You are the meek to whom the earth
Is pledged and bequeathed in fullest girth.

For you the land shall yield its crop
Before the seed, the heavens shall drop
Down rain,
And the desert plain
Shall loosen its soil;
You shall have beauty for weighted toil,
Abundance of fruit untouched by blight
And scent of lilac within the night.

The yoke shall be broken from off your back,
Your barns and your garner shall know no lack;
For all that you ever had before;
You shall lend much but shall not borrow,
And you shall draw joy from the wells of sorrow.

Put by your hoe, your share and your harrow,
Look up and beyond the track of these narrow
Ridges and valleys; the strength of the hills
Is yours, the freedom of water that spills
Over rocks and the poise of forests erect
As the chosen elect.

You shall inherit this sphere, released
From end and beginning, from west and from east,
That moves
In no grooves,
But wheels and revolves on the axis of Mind
Eternally unconfined.

To a Poet

M. LOUISE BAUM

Open the gates of enchantment,
Silver-shining and wide,
Wherethrough, to the channels of workaday speech,
That sever too often each from each,
Floods music's atoning tide.

Silver and black in the moonlight,
Or with rose of the dawning thrilled,
The tide, round the sands of laborious earth,
Round all its confusion and tumult and dearth,
Pours peace, as of hope fulfilled.

Then back from the salt swept headlands
That dare to look on the dawn,
From horizon harpstrings, blue on blue,
Where winds of heaven are singing through,
Flows melody, inland borne.

Borne from the infinite beauty
That wraps creation like air,
From perfection, lovely without alloy,
Perfection, whose pulses are joy, still joy,
Perfection—heavenly fair.

So to seas of delight and of splendor,
Of tenderness, gentle as strong,
Poet, fling wide the enchanted gates,
Let in the tide of song.

Transmutation

CARRIE CHASE SHERIDAN

See how the Saurian shapes have left the earth
The dinosaurs, the crude Triassic birds,
A slow dispersion of the dark gave birth
Degreely, to useful fowls and herds.
The fetlocked horse that ploughs the nettles in
Treads soil that hides the skeletal remains
Of brutish beasts — the ox with dewlapped chin,
The cows that browse on Sally-blooms in lanes.
The true-bred creatures of the shed and stall,
Serve husbandry to crop the lusty land,
To harvest and to stook the grain in Fall:
The sweet Virgilian provender well planned.
The little merchantable lamb in Spring,
Succeeds the ponderous, prehistoric thing.

Rope and Rain

By SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Beside the western sea they sowed the wheat.
The rains were few, and the consuming sun
Beat down all day upon the folded leaf
And hungered after every hidden grain.
The men who tilled the soil and sowed the seed
Saw how the cracked earth gaped so cruelly dry.
Against the sun's precision and the wind,
Arid and alien with an alien dust;
Against these two they set the mind of man.
And one man riding lonely in the dawn,
Saw how the sea sent up a second sea
Of fog that beat in heavy waves of white
Over a beach that would one day be wheat.
Here was a sea in air, that hovered soft
Above the thirsty field, the crying green.
Turning like light he spurred his wild horse East,
And swift returned, bringing with him his friend.
One on each side they rode the growing field—
A rope they held, and as they swiftly rode,
They struck the surface of the waiting wheat
Where the sea fog had dropped its myriad pearls.
Synthetic rain, they called it, and they laughed.
Feeling like gods, they watched the captured drops
That flew like liquid silver as the rope
Passed like a braided wind the blades along,
And bent them to the earth from whence they came.
Leaving the field whose dark earth bore the mark
Of heavy, captured seedlings of the spray,
They sang a harvest song, though it was long
Before the green, mist-nourished, would be ripe
And waving full along the western sea.

"the planet-
like music
of poetry"

Philosophy for Exploration

Blair Niles, a Woman Who Has Pushed Into Many Remote Sections of Latin America, and Now Is Off for Peru, Finds a Purpose in Her Adventuring

By Janet Mabie

MODERN ADVENTURERS I

Everywhere in the world are men and women who are doing things and thinking things which prove that they have courage and imagination, and that they have climbed out of the ruts in which so many persons travel. This is the first of several word-sketches of such modern adventurers.

ADVENTURE IS NOT ENOUGH." . . . That could be used as the legend on a bookplate for Blair Niles. For all her expeditions, among the Dyak head-hunters; to Devil's Island; 7000 feet above sea level to Chichicastemango, where a lake 27 miles long and 1000 feet deep is bordered by lilac-veiled volcanic peaks and a priest lives in a house which is 400 years old, and whose floors are strewn with pine needles because they make fragrant whispering carpets, Mrs. Niles would never leave East Forty-ninth Street again, just for adventure.

No, adventure is well enough in its place, but it has to have something underneath to give it meaning. Her explorations began with an interest in understanding people; all kinds of people. Some of them were away off the beaten track of man's normal interest; lost people, hidden in strange, wild places, living strange, lost lives.

We sat one afternoon in a long, high-studded room in New York talking about adventure, and exploration, and the differences between the two; and the likenesses in them, too. Mrs. Niles was winding up months of concentrated research for a new book, because she was going to Peru, and the book was to be about sixteenth-century Peru, and she had wanted to know a great deal about all the known history of the country before she went down there, taking her characters with her, as it were, to walk and talk with them in the surroundings and under the circumstances in which they would then come together in the book.

She is slight, and vibrant, and she looks Southern, which is reasonable, because she is Southern. She was born and raised on an isolated Virginia plantation, and she had, as a child, a strange, impelling feeling of an outer world and of exotic people, somewhere, waiting to be known about.

She has fine eyes, and a cloud of dark hair coming in a kind of pompadourish bang down over them; and she wore a gown of printed cotton in which the symbolisms of certain ancient civilizations were conjoined in muted reds and blues and greens and golds; and when she got up and moved about there was no whispering sound of fabric, but a marvelous mobility of color and texture. And in her hands she had a small, opaque fan, and no woman who did not understand Latin America was ever able to handle a fan so.

Well, she had a grandmother, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, who went through the Civil War at the side of her husband; and her children were born during it, and when the children had got to be less than handfuls, she thought she would like to be a writer, so she wrote two books on the various influences of Civil War events.

The first taste Mrs. Niles herself had of exploration was on an ornithological trip into Mexico. And she discovered that it was not so much places, and things, or even birds, that give meaning and reason to exploration, but people, human beings who yearn, with a certain universality, to be understood, and who suffer in one way or another if they are not.

Mexico was the first foreign country Mrs. Niles had seen; the combination of

tropics and snow-capped mountains fascinated her, but the people, living a simple, primitive existence almost out of time, as you might say, fascinated her more, and it came to her that she could never settle down and stay very long in one place again, not when she could reconcile movement—and exploration and finding out about strange and far-off peoples—with the other obligations of life.

Fifteen years ago she began a casual wandering in Ecuador. At that time for any Anglo-Saxon to be filled with enthusiasm for Latin America was considered largely ridiculous. The only conception of Latin America that had any substance was an opera bouffe one. That, she thought, was logical enough; England and the English had cherished an opera bouffe concept of people in the American colonies for a long time, and we had smarted under it, and when our time came we simply had to pass on the effect



ON THE WAY TO DEVIL'S ISLAND
Mr. and Mrs. Niles in a boat with the Commandant of the French Penal Island and an Aide. The Boat Is Rowed by Convict Oarsmen Guarded by Two Armed Keepers. Permission of French Officials Is Required Before Anyone May Visit Devil's Island.

of the attitude of mind to another people. So Mrs. Niles found herself enormously criticized for loitering around Latin America.

But she loitered just the same; she found there was no scenery more beautiful, that Latin America was certainly the land of the future, and that with the remnants of Mayan and Aztec civilizations, it was a mine of everything to stir the pulses of mankind, to say nothing of being a repository of unimaginable supplies of those raw materials by which the commerce of nations is conducted.

She discovered, too, that in those countries she felt an atom. "I like being an atom," she said, with a sudden laugh which didn't destroy the serious import of the thought, however. "It is when people get to feel that they are mountains that they begin to get into trouble."

Naturally she was going to write what she saw, and heard and felt. She learned that if one is to be a serious writer, one must decide whether to be a complete, adventurous, imaginative fictionist, or a thoughtful teller of unadorned truth. She found that the truth was worth telling, and did not have to bother about fiction, as separated from the truth.

She put herself thoroughly into the feeling of the countries she was in. She developed a philosophy of exploration—perhaps it would be more accurate to say a philosophy for exploration—which is to wear, not moonstruck clothes out of an explorer's dream, but comfortable clothes which allow a maximum of freedom, stand all the rough encounters with a less than soft civilization, and free her of strain. She would never get overtired; she would not say, "I will go 500 miles up that

river between now and sundown on Thursday," because it might turn out that 500 miles in that length of time was too far, and an explorer who has done too much is a good deal less of an explorer, in almost no time at all.

Of course, she planned. (You don't get to be an officer in the Women Geographers' Association without both planning and doing.) She said, for instance, that she would do a book which was to be called "Maria Paluna," and that it would be done at such and such a time. That was when she was planning her trip to Guatemala. And then one morning she woke up, and she discovered that something was impelling her powerfully, and would not be denied, and that she had to go to Devil's Island. No white woman had ever been there. No woman at all, in fact. Even the wives of the guards would not go near the place. But she felt that it could be done, and she wanted to know a great deal that was mysterious to the world; the case of Captain Dreyfuss was famous, and she felt she knew him, as it was; and she wanted to go to the island which had taken on a new kind of fame because he had been imprisoned there.

And so she put Guatemala aside, and went to Devil's Island; and she found there, not men who were savages, but men who were human beings, with the usual wishes of men to hear sympathetic or understanding voices, and to exchange the commonplaces of life with new voices.

There came a day when the thing indicated seemed to be to fly up the Magdalena River in Colombia between sunrise and sunset; and she did, but she came down it between one week's end and the other, rocking down it in

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THE END OF A JUNGLE DAY
Blair Niles Seated in Front of Her Palm-Thatched Shelter in the Dutch Guiana Jungle.

States Turn to Compacts

Long Used to Ease Interstate Problems, These Legal Agreements May Be Extended Into New Fields to Nail Down Gains Made Under the NRA Without Radical Constitutional Changes

By Edgar MacKay Mills

WHEN THE FRAMERS of the United States Constitution wrote the document which has served as the guiding force of the nation for 146 years, they made no provision for the clash between labor standards of the various states. They were not concerned with the border jumping of clever criminals. And they did not foresee the need for regulation of interstate railway or motor transportation. These problems did not exist a century and a half ago.

Thus, it is not strange that the Constitution, which delegated certain powers to the Federal Government and left others to the states, failed to establish governmental jurisdiction over many modern situations which have been found beyond the scope of the Federal Government and outside the power of an individual state to settle.

Of course, broad interpretations of the Constitution, coupled with 21 amendments, have enlarged federal powers, thereby permitting Washington to deal with many matters which could not be confined within the borders of one state. Yet interstate problems, beyond the constitutional power of the Federal Government, have increased so rapidly within the last decade that the old controversy between advocates of states' rights and centralized government has been renewed.

Interstate compacts, through which states may co-operate to settle matters which involve more than one state, comprise an important part in the states' rights drive. And compacts, actually legal agreements between the compacting states to pass state laws to solve various problems, are not limited to one field. Rather they are being explored to solve labor, crime control, and taxation problems, motor transportation, water rights and other matters causing widespread interstate concern.

Compacts have received more concentrated attention within the last decade than during the last 200 years.

Still they are not a new American instrument for solving difficulties. Even before the United States became a nation, compacts were the means of fixing Colonial borders. In 1725, New York and Connecticut settled their border dispute by an intercolonial agreement, while 17 other states used the compact method in border disputes between 1780 and 1900. So interstate compacts are an integral part of the American governmental system, although to date they have been used mainly to establish water rights, borders, fishing rights on borderline rivers, and to provide means of conserving natural resources such as oil.

Perhaps it was this tendency in the Colonies which influenced the Constitution's authors to grant an implied authorization to states to enter interstate compacts by including the provision that "no state shall . . . without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another state."

It is well, however, that the framers did extend this backhanded consent, for many believe compacts constitute the sole medium for solving many of today's interstate problems, without further enlarging federal powers.

Labor difficulties, arising from inequality of state labor standards, constitute, at present, the major potential field for compacts. On May 28, the day when the United States Supreme Court shot down the NRA "Blue Eagle" by declaring it unconstitutional, the interstate labor compact movement picked up momentum which has carried it to the fore. Until May 28, the movement had languished, perhaps due in part to the fact that the NRA codes covered practically the major goals the compacters are trying to reach, namely, the curbing of child labor, establishment of minimum wages in various industries and limitation of the work week to 40 hours.

Many laborites are looking to interstate agreements to retain the gains

made under the NRA, for, under compacts, labor standards would be equalized on a high plane in all industrial states. The three compacts now being negotiated would accomplish this, if signed and ratified by the various competing industrial states. Having ratified the compacts, participating states must pass laws backing them up.

Like labor, many northern industrialists are watching carefully the interstate labor compact movement, in which the Northeast is taking the leading role. The low labor standards of the South have long constituted an unfair competitive advantage for southern mills, which has resulted in migration of textile and other plants from the Northeast into the South, and of leather plants to Missouri and other states.

Other factors also played parts in the migration, including high taxes in the Northeast and the fact that the South and Midwest are nearer to sources of raw material. Yet it can be truthfully said that lower labor standards were a main cause for the migration.

The labor compact movement resulted from a governors' conference called in 1931 by Franklin D. Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, to find means of curbing industrial migrations from the North. However, State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. and State Representative Christian A. Herter, both of Massachusetts, are rightly called the fathers of the labor compact movement. It was they who filed the bills which resulted in establishment, in 1933, of the Massachusetts Interstate Labor Compacts Commission, the first in the country.

Since that time New York, Connecticut and New Hampshire have set up similar commissions, while Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island have governor-appointed organizations. Several other states have delegated one or two persons to work with the movement. One labor compact, that between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, establishing

minimum fair wages, has been successfully negotiated. It needs only Congressional approval. It stands as the sole complete victory of the labor forces working for labor compacts. It has been signed by seven states but only two have ratified it.

Several factors make the compact method somewhat slow. The usual procedure starts with establishment of individual state compact commissions, which confer with those of other states, formulate compacts, sign them and return them to the state legislatures for ratification. With most legislatures meeting biennially, ratification is a slow process.

Despite this involved procedure, there are indications that the movement may bring real results sooner than the advocates of a federal constitutional amendment and other opponents anticipate. In the South and Middle West supporters are already sounding out sentiment. The recent Biloxi (Miss.) Governors' Conference awakened southern interest in compacts.

Southern participation is absolutely essential to success of the program. Without the South, the movement will fail, for southern labor standards are the basis of the trouble which resulted in the northern drive for equalization of labor laws.

Plans for a southern compacts conference are now being formulated by A. L. Fletcher, North Carolina labor commissioner. If this meeting is held, it will be the first of its kind in the South. Even the slightest success in North Carolina would constitute an outstanding victory, as this State is one of the chief competitors of the New England textile industry.

That the South is not adverse to interstate labor agreements is the contention of Mr. Fletcher, who cites as proof the North Carolina Textile Association's strong check on any chiseling against labor after the collapse of the NRA. This appears to be a sign that North Carolina realizes that the State's long range welfare depends upon interstate co-operation, not upon economic warfare through unequal labor standards.

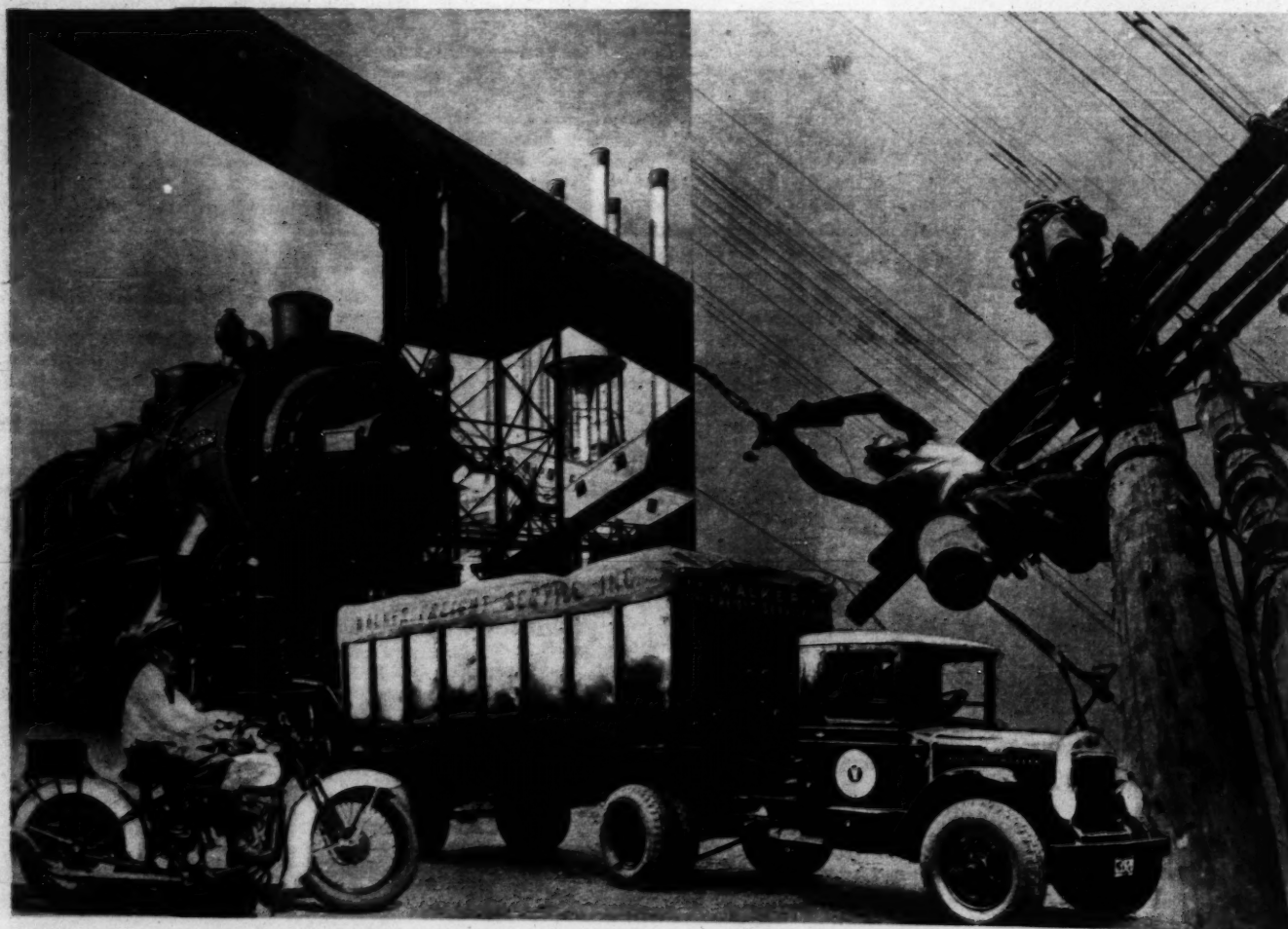
But as the labor compact advocates prepare to invade the South, three definite groups are openly voicing their stand on the idea. The first two are the extremists on each side, while the third is endeavoring to follow the middle road of balanced judgment.

First, there are the "dyed-in-the-wool" compacters, such as Senator Parkman. They contend that the various states are gradually realizing that their competitive advantages, based on low labor standards, will not last, that unless the standards are raised to a common level, neighboring states will lower their standards below that of states now enjoying competitive advantage. The result will be economic rivalry which would destroy the American standard of living and ultimately bring industrial ruin.

They add that compacts will retain states' rights and cover effectively the labor field of an "NRA" constitutional amendment. They maintain that the South would prevent ratification of an amendment.

The second group is composed mainly of constitutional amendment supporters who ridicule compacts as unworkable. They cannot envisage all the industrial states entering interstate agreements to level labor standards and contend that non-co-operation of a few key states, which could be forced by a few hostile manufacturers, would destroy the movement. Countless compacts would be necessary to cover the points which could be taken care of in one

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Left, Wide World; Right, H. Armstrong Roberts; Center, Courtesy of Mack Trucks; Lower Left, Staff Photo.

ERASING STATE LINES
Rail and Highway Transportation, Communication, and Crime Control Cannot or Should Not Recognize Any Such Artificial Barriers.

Where East Meets West

Tangier, Neutral City Under an International Statute and Key to the Straits of Gibraltar, Has Become a Hotbed of National Rivalries, Requiring That Its Status Be Considered Anew

By W. H. Crawford-Price

SIR JOHN SIMON'S STATEMENT in the House of Commons that Great Britain is not satisfied with the working of the International Statute has brought the thorny problem of Tangier once again under the diplomatic spotlight.

The guardian city of North Africa has worn many national disguises since, as he passed that way, the mythical Hercules seized the son of Atlas in his arms, twisted his neck and married his wife, Tingé. Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Visigoths, Arabs, Spaniards, Portuguese and English went by in cavalcade, all coveting the rich gateway to Morocco and the citadel which, as a famous Englishman wrote in 1657, would permit "half a dozen frigates to stop the whole trade of the Straits" (of Gibraltar).

It was precisely to prevent anyone else stopping the trade of the Straits, and with it Britain's highway to the Mediterranean and India, that some 250 years later the great Nelson declared that Tangier must remain in the hands of a neutral power like Morocco, or England must own it. And Moorish it remained from the date of the English evacuation in 1684 until the close of the nineteenth century. By that time France had seized Algeria and Tunisia and was disputing British vested interests in Morocco.

Revolution and disorder flourished in the Sherifian Empire, to the detriment alike of native and European progress, and in 1904 Britain and France met to talk it over. M. Delcassé then scored a brilliant success over Lord Lansdowne, as the result of which the greater part of Morocco became a French protectorate. But not Tangier. In compensation for the French gains, and the cession of a zone to Spain, Britain could doubtless have obtained control of the city for herself. She preferred, however, that it should remain international and neutral and, through various treaties and agreements, that policy culminated in 1923 in the statute under which Tangier is at present governed.

When Britain, France and Spain met to draw up this scheme of international government they faced a situation which, by reason of its history, strategic importance and cosmopolitan character, was probably unique. The interests of these three powers were admittedly predominant, but neither would cede to the other possession of a position which, even slightly fortified, would control the Straits of Gibraltar, and in addition the other powers who had acquired capitulatory rights could not be ignored. For the rest, the Sherifian Empire still existed on paper and the Moors comprised an overwhelming majority of the population.

And so it remains—a welter of international rivalry with East and West living cheek by jowl. To judge by outward appearances, the East and the Moors still predominate. The first glimpse from the sea is a fascinating eastern panorama of square white walls and tessellated minarets glistening in a brilliant frame of blue water, green fields and azure sky. The old Kasbah (citadel) stands out on the hilltop—a grim sentinel around which cluster the great walls and ancient fortifications. Yet without the walls a newer city has arisen in a vast amphitheater, modern in plan and equipment, with steel and concrete fast driving off the shacks and bakals of a bygone age.

Within the town, again, the visitor is beguiled by a fascinating kaleidoscope of eastern life, for there, untrammelled by civilization, persists the real magic of Islam. On the steep slopes of the Kasbah the Moors live in their ancient haunts of narrow labyrinths and walled courtyards, their old cobbled

streets a medley of dusky natives, burdened donkeys, water sellers with dripping goat skins, scribes, money changers and veiled women. The Moors appear greatly to outnumber the Europeans, yet they actually comprise little more than half the population. They number some 35,000, the rest of Tangier's 60,000 persons being made up principally of Jews (mostly Moroccan subjects), British, French, Spaniards and Italians.

The 12,000 Jews are divided as to nationality but work closely together as a racial unit. Next in numerical importance come the Spaniards, mostly of the working classes, while the French are mainly employees of the administration, port and railway services. The British are largely retired officers and civil servants, but to these residents must be added a considerable floating population, for, winter and summer alike, the streets are alive with British visitors. It is upon this tourist business that Tangier depends for its economic existence.

Into this hodgepodge of nationalities and intrigue the Powers at length flung their great experiment in international government. The scheme elaborated by Britain, France and Spain was promptly adhered to by Holland, Belgium, Portugal and Sweden; Italy came in in 1928 virtually on her own terms; Russia was quietly ignored; the United States chose to remain (and remains) outside. The statute was ratified on May 14, 1924, for a first-term period of 12 years, at the end of which it continues unaltered for a similar term, unless a demand for revision is made by one of the signatory powers.

Briefly put, the organization provides for a committee of control on which all the signatory powers are represented by consuls general; its role is to safeguard the statute against infraction. Laws are submitted by an administrator to a legislative assembly composed of 26 members: six Muslim, four French, four Spanish, three British, three Jewish, one Belgian, one Dutch and one Portuguese.

The European members are nominated by their consuls general and the natives (six Muslim and three Jewish) by the Mendoub (or Sultan's representative), who is instructed by a French adviser belonging to the French Protectorate. Most of the actual work is done in committee, for the full meetings of the Assembly, where Arabic, French and Spanish are the official languages, bear the closest modern resemblance to the Tower of Babel.

On the administrative side there are, in effect, two separate administrations. One deals with native affairs and is entirely under French control, since the Mendoub is, in practice, an instrument of the French Protectorate. On the European side the present administrator is French, and he is assisted by

three assistant administrators, Spanish (Health), British (Finance) and Italian (Justice). In matters of justice the natives remain under the jurisdiction of their own courts, but for Europeans (except subjects of the United States) the old consular courts were swept away and replaced by a mixed tribunal, which administers a code closely approximating the Code Napoleon. The police are under a French and the gendarmerie under a Spanish commandant, while the judges are of French (two), Spanish (two), British (one), Belgian (one) and Italian (one) nationality.

That the experiment has not been successful is due to a combination of circumstances, some of which were manifest at the outset, while others have developed with the effluxion of time. The former originate in the privileged position assumed by France as the controlling force behind the Sultan's authority; the latter have been due to the consistent exploitation of that position, the struggle (principally between French and Spanish interests) for jobs, and the growth of national chauvinism.

Nominally, but only nominally, the Sherifian Empire still exists. By far the greater part is covered by the French protectorate—policed, financed and otherwise governed by France—in which a good deal of hypocritical lip service is rendered to a Sultan who has been stripped of every vestige of real authority. A smaller zone is the Spanish protectorate, where similar conditions have been established by Spain, but in which the Sultan's writ does not run, even in religious affairs—he is represented by a calif, to whom the Spaniards have accorded practically all his powers.

It was presumably the intention of

all the European powers, save France, that the international regime in Tangier should exercise supreme authority, precisely as it is exercised by France and Spain in their respective zones. Either by indifference or ineptitude, however, they failed to make their position quite clear, and the concessions exacted by French diplomacy at the statutory conference placed her in a privileged position which, in effect, has been at the root of all the trouble.

In foreign affairs the city, as nominally Sherifian territory, is represented by French diplomacy. At home, the Sultan retains jurisdiction over the native population of Muslims and Jews and exercises it through his Mendoub; but since the Mendoub is "assisted" and advised by a French staff from the Department of Native Affairs of the French Zone, that jurisdiction is in practice exercised by France.

In the Legislative Assembly the native Muslims and Jews (nominated by the French through the Mendoub) represent, with the French delegates, half the voting strength. The posts and telegraphs are Sherifian organizations and therefore controlled by France. The customs are run by the French, the currency is the Moroccan franc, which is tied to the French franc, and the port is owned by a Sherifian company, which is, of course, a French company.

So far as the Administration is concerned, it may again be presumed that the statutory conference anticipated a fair distribution of posts among the various nationalities. In the struggle for jobs and political influence, however, this broader intention has been defeated, and the preponderance of French—and Spanish officials has

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A GENERAL VIEW OF TANGIER

"The First Glimpse From the Sea Is a Fascinating Eastern Panorama of Square White Walls and Tessellated Minarets Glistening in a Brilliant Frame of Blue Water, Green Fields and Azure Sky."

We Go to Market

Out at London's Caledonian, Where a Bargain's a Bargain and an Antique May or May Not Be Genuine, the Connoisseur Can Do Well and the Housekeeper May Fill Her Larder

By Walter W. Cunningham

BACK IN THE DAYS WHEN CHARLES II ruled England and the pride of craftsmanship found expression in domestic arts, a carver fashioned a sideboard which today towers over modern furniture in a conspicuous corner of one of the greatest emporiums in the world—Caledonian Market. The sideboard is dated 1660. The date is scribbled in chalk. Nothing so evanescent would be accepted anywhere else. But in Caledonian Market much is taken for granted. A bargain's a bargain, and the risks must be endured.

The sideboard is symbolic of the character of the market. Its true history is a secret. It is as much a secret as the two lions' legs of mahogany which stand beside it and which candor demands should be left to the archaeologist to explain. What stories the sideboard might tell if it could only unlock its secret! That is the case with multifarious articles which are dumped before the eyes of bargain-hunters from the East End of London and the West End, of connoisseurs from France and Belgium, of visitors from central and southeastern Europe and of tourists from the Americas, twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Obscurity is one of the assets upon which the market thrives. Where did the Waterfield glass come from, or the Chippendale chair? Or the tiny ivory Valentine which gladdened the heart of someone a century ago? It is not for the seller to say, lady. Indeed, it is not the custom to ask. The price is the thing you want to know, and that may vary according to the customer.

A woman steps forward to a pottery stand and picks up an earthenware jar, examining it closely. It has two faces of a man modeled on the outside, the cheeks puffed up into a grin. She finds it hard to resist the faces, so she asks

the dealer how much he wants for the jar. He is keen, takes in her refinements at a glance, and circumvents the question.

"Look at the character lydy," he says. "Look at them faces. No two alike." Then, in a coarse whisper: "Fifty bob, lydy, and it's yours," flinging his hand in the air and departing as if he were throwing the jar away at the price and there was no need for further argument. The lady assumes an air of reluctance. At this the merchant becomes confidential: "I paid two guineas myself, lydy." After a little hesitation and a colloquy of brief duration the deal is closed, the jar starting on its rise in the social scale from a nondescript stand to, possibly, a drawing room of distinction.

It is advisable to market early. The reason is obvious. You get the pick of the stuff. And who knows this better than the man who buys to sell again at a profit? Before tradesmen have had time to uncrate their goods he is busy prying into boxes, baskets, hampers and barrels to skim off the cream of the articles. He even assists in the unwrapping process, spotting with the eye of an eagle a rare piece of china or a few trinkets which have a value known only to the initiated.

But such an expert is seldom without an audience. He goes on, however, with avidity until someone interrupts his search. A woman is watching him from the fringe of the crowd. She is curious, and as he sets aside a heap of articles one by one, she can restrain her curiosity no longer.

"I'm not a dealer myself," she says, "and I'd like to know what that piece is you just set aside." He ignores her question. "What is it?" she persists. "Please tell me?" Her persistence unlocks his speech.

"That's Martin ware, lady, nineteenth century."

"Thank you. And what are those other pieces?" she continues.

"Stafford and Royal Worcester," he replies, curtly.

Satisfied, apparently, with this crumb of education in the plastic art she remains silent until an opportunity crops up to say a word in parting. "You see, I'm not a dealer," she suddenly says, "but I've some china to sell myself, and I don't know much about it." With which remark she takes her departure, leaving the "man who knows" to pursue his task in peace. The real market technique then begins. Buyer and seller put their heads together and the price is agreed upon. No haggling. No disputes. Evidently only the novice tries to beat the seller down, for which circumstance the seller is usually prepared.

Caledonian Market combines the ancient and modern. But it is orderly, despite its conglomerate appearance. At one end the fine arts are grouped together, the foodstuffs at the other. In between, are the furniture, the odd lots (including used spark plugs which only an optimist would buy), accoutrements, resplendent in mother-of-pearl; discarded tires, perambulators, plumbers' tools, watch springs, china vases balanced perilously on the edge of a table, silver cutlery, candlesticks, toys, harness, sweets, soft drinks, bedding and every conceivable thing that will get within the space allotted for the stands.

Opposite the stand where the bathtubs, ancient and modern, glisten in the sun, a humorist sells stockings "guaranteed to fit any shoes." His neighbor carpets the floors not only of those on the poverty line but of those on the line of plenty. A purchaser is puzzled what to do with three bulky

mats, of which he has just become the owner. He asks the dealer if he will keep them for him. "Keep them, sir?" returns the dealer. "We keep anything. Pound notes an' all. Five pounds to anyone who can say we ever sold a thing twice."

With such assurance, who would feel uneasy?

Hard by, a portly man in baggy trousers and wooden shoes sells Dutch bulbs. At his stand the English love of flowers makes sales easy. He does a brisk business, aided and abetted by a simulated or real inferiority complex.

"Three gloxinia bulbs for sixpence," he offers, "I see dem in Chelsea Show myself, 12s. a dozen. I wish I not in the bulb business. This the worst business in Caledon' Market. Take 'em away (handing them out rapidly). Take 'em away."

Thus are the arts of salesmanship varied.

Two youths at another stand relish the job of selling print from the roll, satin, silk, woolen fabrics. Their powers of perception are keen, and it is seldom a customer slips away without a "bargain." A fixed smile helps, but when necessary they throw in an extra yard or two of cloth. That seldom fails. The balance turned, they humor the customer:

"Don't come back, lady. You'll ruin me." Then sweetly: "Such prices!"

"I'm not going to insult your intelligence by telling you the composition of these shoes," says a salesman at another stand, as he holds a pair of "low-cuts" up to the general gaze. The appeal to "intelligence" seldom fails. Similarly does the assumption of a generous attitude.

One of the market's "benefactors" is a picturesque figure dressed like a veteran from the Wild West, whose dialect betrays the Cockney under cowboy hat and top boots.

"Ginger, ginger," he cries, "all the way from Hong Kong. One thousand miles from Egypt—no, India—under the sun. Real ginger. Take it. Take it. Another piece 'ere. Another 'ere, and 'ere (recklessly tossing bits to the crowd which small boys dexterously catch, to his annoyance). What the Wild West costume has to do with ginger, or India or Hong Kong no one seems to care. For this is Caledonian Market.

In another quarter there is great animation. Kittens of varied breeds romp and play, occasionally trying to catch their shadows. Airedale pups wrestle and tumble to the amusement of onlookers. Tiny terriers unceasingly try to scale the wire netting of their lidless boxes, for want of something better to do. Vivacious little bulldogs capsize a saucer of water, and wonder why the saucer ever got among their feet. Activity wild and free on every hand. All pedigreed pets, you are told, and if you doubt it you may see their history written in indelible ink, which the dealer keeps carefully folded in his inside pocket for inspection at the first sign of business.

Near by, a drama is in process of enactment. Its cast is humble, a puppy and a tramp. The puppy is for sale. It is the tramp's sole stock-in-trade. His voice bears a note of pleading. "Only ten bob, sir," he says. "It's worth a quid." "Give me ten bob, sir?" he continues. Nobody desires to buy. His approach alone seems to sheer customers away. He mingles with the passing throng to no avail. And the sun, which breathes its warmth into the chill of the morning to his liking, hovers over the market until the faded silks and discarded tires unite in an assault upon the heavily charged smells of the food section, and slowly departing, leaves

(Continued on page 15)



BARGAIN HUNTERS AT THE CALEDONIAN MARKET

Anything From Old Shoes to Valuable Antiques May Turn Up, and Buyers Range From Those Seeking a Cheap Cut of Meat for Dinner to Society Women or International Experts Looking for Objets d'Art. There Is Nothing Stylish About the Market, for Goods Are Spread on the Cobblestones as Often as on Tables.

Keystone

Evolution Mocks Cause

Theories of Accidental, Disordered Creation of the Earth and Its Inhabitants Deny the Existence of a Perfect Underlying Principle, Whose Facts and Laws Are Timeless Truths

By Harry V. Roff

"GIVE US TIME," SAYS LIFE, starting with her protozoans in the old Cambrian seas, 'and I will not stop till I have peopled the earth with myriad forms and crowned them all with man.'"

I turned back the pages of John Burroughs' "Time and Change" to read aloud other meditations of the naturalist.

"... man, the wonder-worker, the beholder of the stars, the critic and spectator of creation itself, the thinker of the thoughts of God. . . . Can it be possible, we ask, that this god was fathered by the low bestial orders below him,—instinct giving birth to reason, animal ferocity developing into human benevolence, the slums of nature sending forth the ruler of the earth?"

I put down the book and, taking my watch from my pocket, dangled it before my friend, the Geologist.

"Behold the world's greatest liar!" I charged. "It ticks a fairy tale about life."

"I can't hear it," he chuckled. "The abysmal depths of geologic time require a timepiece whose second is a million years. It might be said to register the run of eternity."

"Your watch has the title," I acknowledged, bowing, "but my second is nearer the true thought of eternity than your million years. Eternity is not time; it is self-existent, indestructible, unchangeable fact—present fact."

"Eternity is infinite duration," he disagreed.

"And Noah Webster defines duration as the 'state or quality of lasting' and eternity as the 'character or quality of being eternal,'" I informed. "If you geologists and paleontologists would dig yourselves out of the sedimentary strata of human misconceptions you would realize that the cause of life and the universe is not to be found in a past but in an unfolding, yet a changeless. Now. Without time, you have no story of the rocks to tell and there certainly is no such thing as time connected with real facts. They exist—are."

"Metaphysical bosh," he sputtered. "Name something with which time is not connected."

"Four plus four is eight," I complied. "The idea from which your chair was made. The idea or principle of anything."

"It takes time to use ideas or mathematical principles, to manifest them," he snapped.

"In our limited consciousness of things, yes," I conceded. "We have blindfolded ourselves with thoughts of time and space and groped in the dark for facts about life. If we would remove these bandages, we would find Cause, Mind, as omnipresent as its cohesive gravitation and its effects to be equally timeless reality. Even to our present sense of things, radio must have existed as an idea before your Mesozoic reptiles, even your Paleozoic trilobites."

"We don't know that earth conditions would have permitted it," he objected.

"We do know that radio as an idea existed and could have been used if man and the required conditions were present," I said.

"Yes, we know that," he acknowledged grudgingly. "Ideas and facts are timeless, but what of it? It takes time to employ them. Your abstractions get nowhere. Geology is a science of rocks—hard, visible facts whose evidence of time cannot be argued away. Physicists in their speculations about invisible atoms and electrons may term the universe and man as the compounded thoughts of a great Mind, but we see their history in igneous granite, Silurian sandstone, in fire, water, air, earthquake and volcano. We are realists."

"You are the most stubborn illusion-



... Man, . . . the Beholder of the Stars, the Critic and Spectator of Creation Itself, the Thinker of the Thoughts of God."

ists extant," I pronounced. "You are not logical thinkers."

"Why not?" he demanded. "We see what we believe right before us in the rocks."

"You're right," I said. "That is just what you do see. The victim of hypnosis sees what is declared for him. You see what false premises about life and the universe declare for you. Your rocks are scanned as imaginatively as the invisible atom of the physicist. You have had the most successful publicity in the world. It has people believing that there are only a few missing links in your fossil proofs of the ascent of man from crawling things of the Cambrian slime through fish, amphibian, reptile, mammal and the anthropoid ape or his ancestor."

"You know there are missing chains, not links to your theory. You have skillfully directed attention away from the implausible, prodigious breaches in your evolutionary line by casting a glamour of romance over the formation of the solar system out of gaseous matter and the development of the earth from azoic flux. Your vivid pictures of titanic, warring forces have almost made it seem credible that life sprang in some mysterious way out of basaltic rock or volcanic chemistry."

"Organic life had to come out of the inorganic," he interrupted. "Even if it drifted here from other worlds, it had to come originally from the inorganic."

"And where did the inorganic come from?" I queried, smiling. "You geologists say from a first cause and many

of you are willing to call this primal Cause, God, and to conceive of it as Mind. You do not know where He got His materials, His electrons, for the universe, but somehow He made them out of nothing and started to work. You evolutionists have a strange, slanderous concept of God, of Cause. To you, this Cause or God worked haphazardly, experimentally. Your evolutionary changes came through happenstance, through disruption and disorder, through fortuitous circumstances."

"You theorize that the earth's lead was once uranium and that the transmutation of the heavy uranium atom to the lighter lead atom through radiation required at least 1,500,000,000 years. You insist that eyes must be kept on this vast vista of time and its general plan of evolution, rather than on the periodic upheavals, destructions and creative mistakes."

"Some biologists have been more frank. E. B. Wilson, in his 'The Cell in Development and Heredity,' states that 'the study of the cell has on the whole seemed to widen rather than to narrow the enormous gap that separates even the lowest forms of life from the inorganic world.' As for your last line-chasm, why your ape whose mouth and throat resemble those of man doesn't even talk as much as a parrot or a crow. You take your faulty thoughts like potter's clay and mold likenesses of form but you can't reduce the thinking, reasoning mind of man to mere animal behaviorism."

"African bushmen are not so high

above animals," he reminded. "They eat insects, lizards, worms, lice and snakes."

"They are thinkers," I countered.

"They have their beliefs, their organized social life and customs. They can be taught language, moral codes. They can become Christians, for instance."

"By using ample time," he taunted.

"By awakening them to facts or conditions we may know," I said. "Time is most relative. The night dream which seems to the dreamer to endure for a day or more appears to the observer by the bedside an illusion of only a few seconds or minutes. Time is the hypnotist of humanity. It says: 'Here is a beginning and there is an end.' By its own claims, it begins with nothing and ends with nothing. It indicts itself as nothing, for something cannot be made out of nothing. Facts don't grow—except as revelation to consciousness. They simply are."

"Rocks are facts to me," he declared doggedly. "Their structure and fossils are evidences of time."

"Rocks, according to natural scientists, are only concentrations or aggregations of electronic activity," I pointed out. "There's not much tangibility in that concept. Why do you geologists persist in your attempt to evade the issue of Cause and its unyielding laws? When breeders have failed in their several hundred years of experiment to bring out any breed which did not belong definitely to the same organic family of the original plant or animal, you plead time."

"When it is pointed out that after effecting certain minor changes breeders can go no farther, you say they experimented with plants and animals whose evolutionary potentialities have long been exhausted. You speak of a possible succession of sports or freaks, but no sport or freak has been found which has differed fundamentally from the normal type, and your theory of evolution by such mutations is unwarranted. Why do you not consider Cause rather than human concepts of its effects? You do believe in a first Cause, at least, don't you?"

"Certainly," he replied. "There had to be one. The laws of nature declare its existence."

"What is it to you?" I asked.

"Directive Mind," he answered.

"Do you believe this Mind or Cause is perfect and omnipotent?" I continued.

"Yes, naturally," he said.

"No, you don't," I challenged, "for your evolutionary theories depict this Cause as an experimenter, a frequent failure, a muddler, a Cause of great changeability. The trouble is that you are making a world of ghosts and searching these ghosts for reality. Life and the real universe must of necessity be like their Cause. They are facts, eternal expressions of an infinite, perfect, changeless Cause. How can you think of an infinite Cause requiring time for its expression?"

He walked to the window and stood looking into the night.

"I can't," he mused finally. "An infinite Cause would not require time for its expressions nor would it suffer disorder or destructive mutations. If there is such a Mind or Cause, geology's theory of evolution is impossible—and I believe there is."

"A great scientist, Mary Baker Eddy, told the world that many years ago," I said, "in these words: 'If the great cause is perfect, its effect is perfect also; and cause and effect in Science are immutable and immortal.' The human sense of time and evolution is an illusion about timeless unfoldment of eternal, changeless facts. Silurian sandstone crumbles but the ideas or thoughts of Mind are embodied eternity."

Cats I Have

Acquaintances of Streets and Alleys, Shops and Drains
and Moochers, Salesmen and Scrappers, but E



Text and Illustrations
By Diana Thorne

M-I-A-O-W! . . . As I walk along the city streets, oblivious to the noise and hustle and chatter of pedestrians, dreaming vague and ordered fancies, this one sound instantly brings me back to earth.

It is a cat speaking to me, and I am all attention. As I lend ear and sympathy, I am sure to find amusement, affection, honesty, unsophisticated need and perfect trust.

It is perhaps an illuminating commentary on modern humanity when I say that, like the neighbors of the boy who cried "Wolf" once too often, I am skeptical of the human appeal from a stranger; but in response to the address of the cat or dog, I have recorded only pleasant memories.

Let us, then, talk of cats!

Hector is a friend of long standing; our friendship has ripened into mutual esteem. For Hector the word "depression" does not exist; he needs no relief. He solves his problems with a bold casualness, knowing what he wants and how and where to get it. He is an old cat now, but he is still a master of strategy, a master of ceremonies.

I first met Hector at the baker's, where I noticed him sunning lazily in the doorway. He had just licked the last of a large dish of cream given him by the baker's wife, and he seemed to feel expansive and sociable.

He was enormous—and perfectly groomed; but what interested me was his expression of complete self-satisfaction, one I have never seen equaled. I admired him. This suited Hector. I played with him that mysterious game which cats love when they feel replete and content: I let him give me imitation bites on the ankles, hands, and so forth, with no corresponding moves on my part. We sparred a little, then I turned to the matter of pastry and buns.

I congratulated the baker on the excellent care he gave his cat. He promptly informed me that Hector was not his cat, that Hector just visited them daily to refresh himself with cream. In the beginning they had not understood what he wanted, but Hector took care of that. Cream was now promptly given him on his appearance, in return for which he honored them with an hour of his precious time—cat-payment, as it were, for the victuals.

The next day I met Hector at the fishmonger's, where he was indulging in a nice assortment of fresh shrimps. When he had finished, washed his paws and combed his whiskers, he sat down in a sunlit corner, arranged his tail around him and purred loudly.

ALEXANDER: SALES PROMOTION MANAGER
Portly Persian, a Great Dude for a Cat. Who Helps His Mistress in Their Business, and "Jollies" the Customers So That They Come Back Again—and Again.

The fishman seemed pleased to have Hector there.

"But isn't he yours?" I asked.

"No, ma'am," the man said, gazing wistfully at Hector's fine bulk. "He just bums in and out around this block—there's no telling how long he'll stay or when he'll come again. Just his way, I guess." Hector apparently visited him only when assailed with a desire for fish.

I finally discovered that Hector was more or less the property of a vegetable man in the same block. Hector did not, I gathered, care for vegetables; and, being a gentleman, he could not reproach his owner for having so unfortunate a business. By calling on the neighboring shopkeepers, however, he was able to organize a satisfactory diet, repaying each of his benefactors with his company. I dare say every one of the men felt he had a share in Hector, whose sustenance was a syndicate concern; but Hector belonged to no one as much as to himself. I occasionally met him walking briskly down the avenue, tail waving, a shrewd look in his eye, for all the world like a man about town in silk hat and frock coat. I am sure he was on his way to pay a very personal call.

We noticed Minnie, the gray kitten, at the corner chain store. She had unusually graceful lines and a beautiful dove color, and we got permission to take her to our place for a few days for some drawings.

Minnie seemed nervous and astonished at the nature of an apartment which, unlike the chain store, had no opening through which she could walk to the street. Minnie was a gossip!

She peered into every corner, tried to get into the clothes cupboards, located the larder, traced satisfactorily a number of dog smells, intrigued herself with some peculiar trails. Then she lapped up a dish of cream, swallowed some chopped meat and, after giving us an unfriendly survey, curled up in the darkest corner to sleep.

We are not early birds. We have our own ideas about the inherent wisdom, in general application, of many of the proverbs upon which our grandparents told us they thrived. But we were up bright and early the next morning. Minnie saw to that. I came to from a vicious dream, in which I was being devoured by wild beasts, to find Minnie

at work—kneading the coverlet with her rapidly working paws while sitting on my stomach and purring like a dynamo. Minnie wanted breakfast and had hers before we had ours. For almost a week thereafter we did a good day's work before noon.

Minnie was spoiled. The next morning she refused chopped beef again; it seemed she wanted fresh liver. The next morning she wanted fresh shrimps. Our maid, plucked by Minnie's blasé and scornful air, remarked, "I suppose caviar and champagne might suit her." At the end of the fourth day her diet had become an acute problem. Minnie saw opportunity for domination in a land of plenty and missed no chances.

She also seemed to have lost interest in the traditional routine of self-grooming. She permitted herself to be brushed and combed and sponged with the bored air of one who regularly attended a beautician. Then she would gaze dreamily out of the window at the street below, indifferent to the attention of any passing stray cats. She was the everlasting temptress.

I met Alexander, the orange Persian, in a small lingerie shop which, on passing idly, I decided to enter and look about.

I fingered a few things, saw nothing I wanted and, as the shop was apparently unattended, prepared to leave. A loud cat yell introduced Alexander, who was using his vocal cords in a sort of yodel in top register. As I watched him in astonishment, his mistress emerged from the rear of the shop and eventually sold me things I neither needed nor wanted. For Alexander's eye was on me. He had perched himself on a high stool at the counter and his plumed tail waved about like the wand of a spell-binder. Alexander was sales promotion manager! Alexander was on the job! He more than earned his cream and meat.

His mistress told me that Alexander

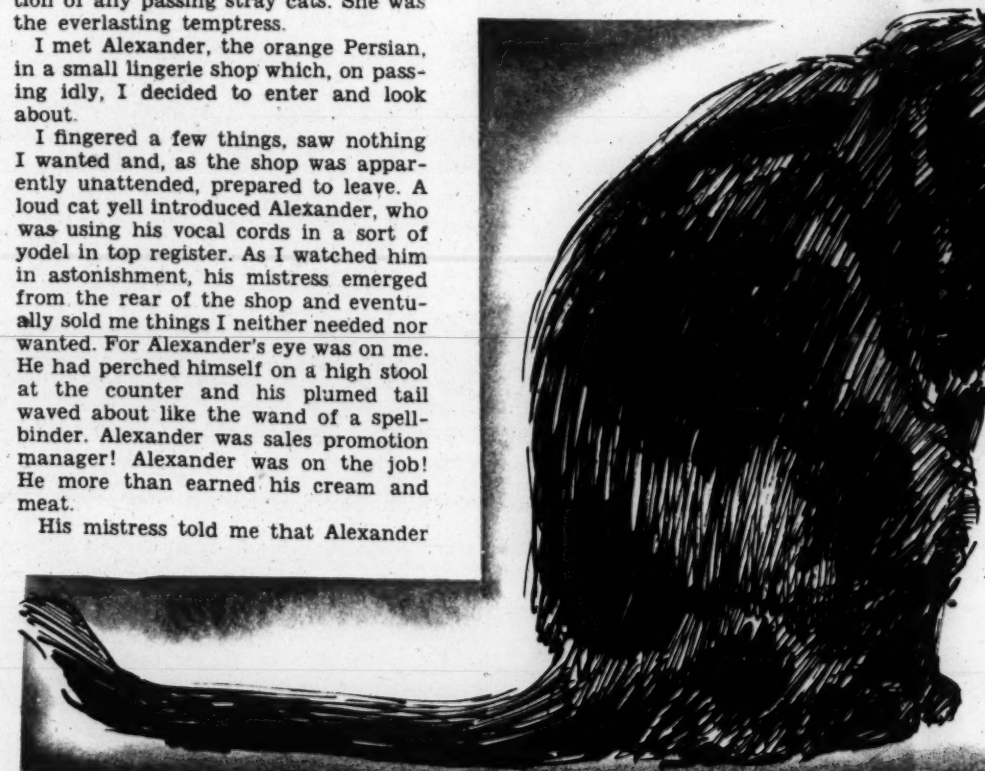
was in charge of the shop at luncheon time. It was his duty to inform her if a customer entered, but his specialty was encouraging people to return. Not until I had loaded myself with parcels did he unbend. He stood up and placed his paws on my shoulder in benediction. The proprietress, who was all for talking "cats," assured me that this was his way with all the customers and that many came back just for his approval.

Alexander is a portly gentleman, beautifully groomed, silky and sleek, with a set of whiskers that might have adorned a tiger. He is fond of scent and of being sprayed with it—a most unusual liking in a cat. He really reminded me of the spatted, curled and perfumed floorwalker one saw in years past.

He spends his nights as well as days in the little shop. At first his mistress carried him home every night in a basket; but now that he weighs 20 pounds and takes such a serious view of his responsibilities, he has an overstuffed bed under the counter. One does not fancy a burglary in a lingerie shop, but any intruder would find Alexander no aid to achievement.

About a year ago, when I needed a model for a set of book drawings, I embarked on a hunt through the city purlieus. I was looking for a coal-black, large, tough, battle-scarred tomcat. I walked all over town, on the east side, on the west side, for days, peering into alleys, cellars, queer shops and tenements; I haunted the wharves. At last I found the perfect cat in a perfect environment—a cat called Panther, who walked out at me through the broken fence around a vacant lot near the river. He had the grace of a leopard, muscular power in proportion, a black coat, and the most brilliant yellow eyes I have ever looked into. He stopped when I spoke to him: wary, cautious, unafraid; ready for any emergency; courteous with the courtesy of the self-assured and indomitable.

Here was my cat! My problem was how to get him home. He could easily "knock me cold" if I offended him in any way; a casual seizure might mean a casualty. I sent my companion for information about a possible owner, though I was sure none existed, then extracted what I thought might be suitable bait from a basket I carried. My selection was happy; apparently the pickings in the neighborhood did not offer such delectable morsels. He sniffed, pawed and considered it from



Have Known

...s and Drawing Rooms, They Have Included Models
...pers, but Each With a Personality of Its Own

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My companion returned with the officer on the beat, who told me to take him.

"If you can, ma'am," he said. "Faith, he's not everyone's choice. He has been around here for years—best fighter in 30 blocks. Will he go along peaceful-like, do you think?"

He went. He entered the taxi we hailed like a man of the world, with not a mew, not a scratch. But he kept a keen eye on the passing landmarks, he carefully noted direction and distance. He wasn't being kidnaped by a long shot.

We worked for a month, Panther and I; he did all he could for me, perfect specimen that he was. After a week of unvoiced suspicion, he seemed to decide that it was rather pleasant to be regularly fed, stroked, brushed and talked to. He unbent sufficiently to explain to me, though I had already gathered as much from the sundry wounds on his person (most notable of which was a torn ear that added a lot to his tough look), exactly what it meant to rise to his position in the cat underworld of the desolate dock region. Existence down there meant not just the survival of the fittest, but the survival of exceedingly few.

We had tremendous days together; behind his translucent orbs one could almost see the shrewd brain working. Eventually I returned him by taxi to the very fence hole at which I found him.

When in the same neighborhood recently I inquired about him. The policeman said he had not been around for a long time.

The old warrior had no doubt met his Waterloo.

...e self-

We visited Siamese Josephine today. Josephine is an old acquaintance. She is old and tried and solid in establishment of mutual esteem. We made friends on one hot summer's day years ago when, held in town by business, we were passing down the avenue, almost deserted for the beaches, and our



PANTHER: TOUGH AND SUSPICIOUS

Able to Take Care of Himself, but Still Willing to Listen to Propositions Involving Promises of Something Fit for a Cat to Eat.

attention was arrested by a tapping on a window.

There we saw Josephine, a magnificent specimen of Siamese, patting the plate glass. She had, quite obviously, been playing none too gently with the *objets d'art* in the shop. Several of the pieces required repair, but what she required was a chance at the wide open spaces where cats meet other cats. Josephine had an attack of *ennui* and told us so.

On the following day we visited her formally.

Josephine, it seems, goes everywhere with Madame, who spends the major portion of her existence in quest of antiques and old china. Josephine loves to travel. New places give her a thrill.

"New smells she adores, our Josephine," said her mistress. "She is very clean. Very particular. She can go anywhere. She has fine manners like a fine lady. As soon as we take out her traveling box (it is specially built for her) she hops right in and she is ready to go. One time she had a very large family—five kittens. She is mad about each and every one of them. She is one grand mother. We take her along on trips and all kittens come, too. Josephine keep very busy watching them. It is hard work. But she make it anyway."

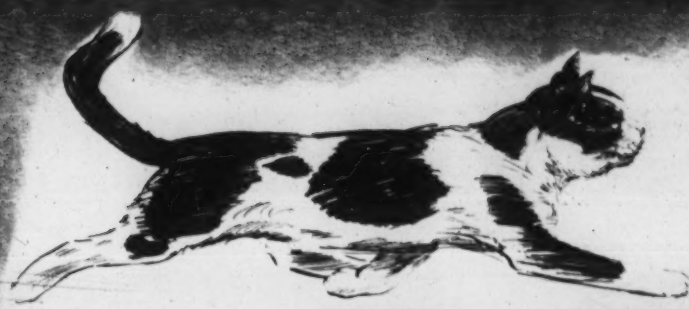
Poor Josephine has not been able to keep all her children with her. Too much to ask! Homes have to be found for them. But that does not discourage her in the dictates of destiny. Life is thus, and Jo is a stolid philosopher.

Only one daughter of hers, Hortense, remains with the French family. Hortense differs from her mother in that her tastes are more democratic. But she has the same queer blue eyes, the same kinky tail and the same maternal urge!

"Last winter poor Hortense have large family," Madame explained. "It was snowing hard five days. We gave her hot water bottle and she is very comfy and purr very hard. In the middle of the night we wake up and there is Hortense coming to our bed and carrying one small kitten. We scold. She pay no attention. She go back and pretty soon she bring all the others, one by one, and put them on the blanket."

"We scold more. She give one big yell, which mean: 'Quiet, please! Babies need sleep.' So we get up to see what is wrong with her bed and, sure enough, we find out! The hot water bottle he leak all over poor Hortense's bed! So Hortense, good mother, bring Co-coo and Choo-choo and Fru-fru and Be-bette and all the others and we sleep happy together."

Today, as I have said, we spent an hour talking over things with Josephine *en famille*. Her daughter Hortense and two of Hortense's daughters were around. Josephine can boast now of 42 children and uncountable "grands." She is a long way from Siam and there is a distinctly French flavor in the *mis-en-scene*. Jo was born in France and came here with her owner when eight months old. That was 10 years ago and Jo, Hortense *et compagne* have thriven and done well as *émigrés*.



HECTOR: CAT ABOUT TOWN

Out to Pay a Call on the Baker (Where Cream Is to Be Had), or the Fishmonger (to Try Some Shrimps, for Instance), or the Vegetable Man (Although He Cares Nothing for Green Things).



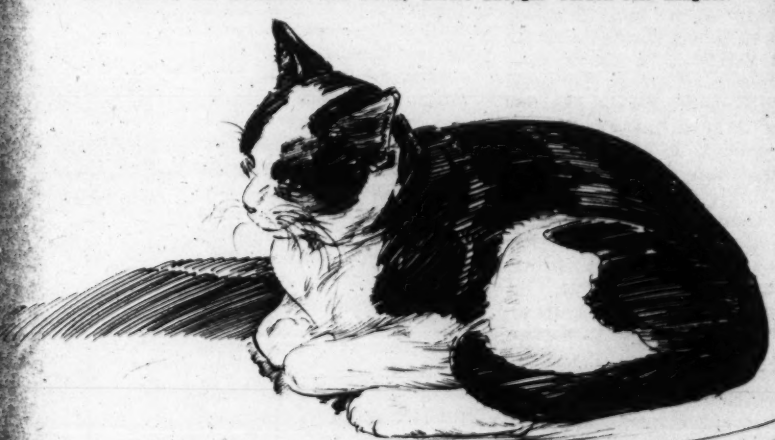
JOSEPHINE, QUEEN OF SIAM

Native of France. She Is Widely Traveled and Always the Lady, Come What May, and the Distinguished Head of a Very Large Family, Now Widely Scattered.



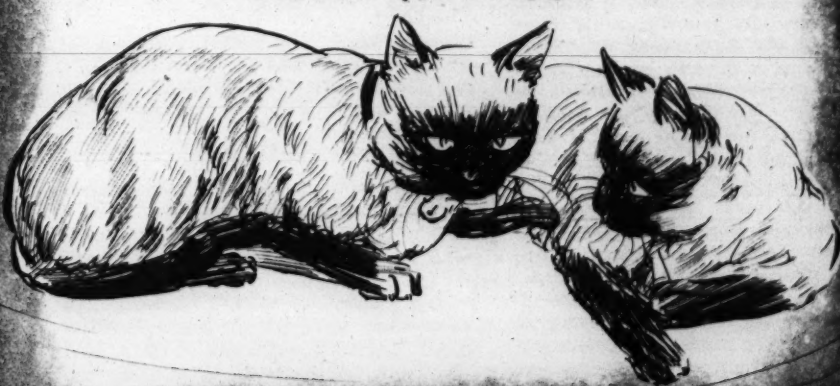
MINNIE: SPOILED AND DOMINEERING

Although of Humble Origin, She Ran the Household to Suit Her Own Wishes, Demanded Whatever She Wanted, and Considered Her Beauty Excuse Enough. Pardon Her Languor.



HECTOR AGAIN: FED AND HAPPY

Drowsing in the Sun, Toes Curled Up, and a Sociable Smile on His Face, He Is Saying Thank You to His Hosts in Eloquent Cat Language.



O . . . Happy Countryman

To Help Improve the Conditions of Rural Life, and as a Labor of Love, a Journalist Defied Precedent by Starting a Magazine in an Obscure English Village—and With Success

By Mrs. J. W. Robertson Scott



IN AMERICA IT IS THE FASHION to be hopeful. The new idea is welcomed. In rural England the new idea often takes deep root by reason of the very opposition it arouses. But in recent years new methods of transport and good roads have made it easy for the specialist to prove that the English countryside is an excellent trying-out ground for a new venture. William Morris discovered this more than half a century ago.

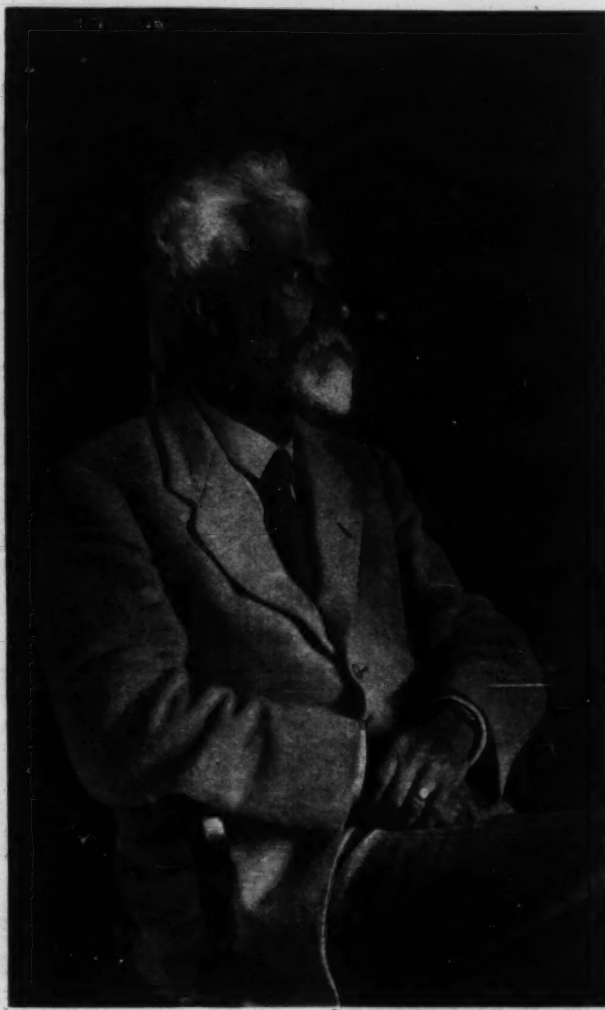
A typical illustration of the unexpected in modern English rural life has been the founding of a quarterly magazine called *The Countryman*. A decade ago, on the spur of the low Cotswold hills some 600 feet above sea level, two dozen miles from Oxford, the ancient village of Idbury, numbering less than 50 inhabitants, had fallen into a state of neglect. Some of the cottages clustering round the old square-towered church, with its fine Norman doorway and medieval belfry, had been condemned, and others were in process of crumbling to the ground. A byword among the villagers was: "Nobody ever takes no interest in Idbury!"

Idbury's long past stretches farther back than its entry in Domesday Book and the burial of the Saxon soldiers whose skeletons are lying in neat rows near the surface of a disused stone quarry, for it was a British camp before it was Roman.

Idbury had begun to forget her past. Not a single village memory went beyond "grampy" (grandfather). Then something happened. A widely known writer, returning home after years of sojourning in foreign lands, spied the noble lines of the uninhabited Idbury "high house"—the manor house—with its roof gaping to the sky. With an eye for a wide, inspiring landscape, he bought the house and with the help of skillful local masons restored it on traditional lines.

As the new owner of the "high house" paced his study or gazed from its stone-mullioned dormers over the sweet valley of the Evenlode, his physical eye rested on four or five counties in the very heart of England, but his inward vision was at work planning how to help in the rural advance. A government wireless station, the tall poles of which defined the view on the south side of the valley, seemed sharply to insist on the need for instant action. For a couple of years the writer gave a push first to one good cause then to another, never ceasing to write, write, write. Gradually all over the district unseemly cottages began to disappear, and in their place rose groups of architecturally planned dwellings. At first, opposition was strong, but today 300 or more cottages in the Rural District Council area have made life a decency to as many agricultural workers and their families.

After a year or two of sporadic effort the writer knew that to be of real use he must focalize. This decision brought into being *The Countryman*, the little



quarterly in bright green jacket that, in the words of a South African daily, "published in the heart of the Cotswolds goes to the ends of the earth."

Everything about *The Countryman* was new: its pocket size, style, outlook and aims—especially its aims. This nonsectarian, nonparty magazine was concerned more with the welfare of the rural people than with how to make two blades of grass grow where one had grown before. It was indeed like a blade of grass itself, pointed and gentle in the garment of spring with promise and hope for a new springtime in the faded hearts of the people of the land.

Besides being a "help and stimulus to men and women who are striving for better conditions of rural life," *The Countryman* sought to "present in an interesting, stirring way, the constructive thought of fertile and penetrating rural minds." The chief note of the magazine was its independence. The editor was also the proprietor and was "answerable to no one but himself and his wife," for the review was "equally for women as for men."

The editor's worldly wise friends were alarmed. They earnestly warned him of failure. One or two warm-hearted ones made special journeys to see him and his wife to try to dissuade them from action. Many were the forebodings. Quarterlies were out of date. Readers would forget the existence of the magazine from one quarter to another. No reading public could possibly be reached from the wilds of the Cotswolds. Country people could never afford half a crown and, worst of all, no firm would ever think of advertising in a quarterly.

Some friends were candid enough to hint that such foolhardy enterprise betokened something more serious than an elderly condition.

The Countryman was the creation of a man expert from long years of experience in a hard school. He had served his apprenticeship in the provinces. Then followed a strenuous youth in Fleet Street, after which came book writing. For this man journalism was no chase after the butterfly of intellectual interest. By it he climbed the road of service to his fellow men.

For a man with a grasp of rural conditions in both hemispheres and with half a century of knowledge of practical journalism, the founding and editing of *The Countryman* was a joyful endeavor, a task that gave

To scan *The Countryman's* subscribers' list is like reading a roll of honor in literature, science and politics, and there is represented on the list every title of honor from J. P. to Duke. The great novelist of rural England, Thomas Hardy, wrote of *The Countryman's* first number, "The *Countryman* makes me feel in the country." The Poet Laureate, John Masefield, says, "I prefer it to any other periodical."

Pilgrims from many parts of England, from America and from other lands, who share the hope and faith of *The Countryman*, find their way up the steep hillside to Idbury. In the curve of the village roadway stands the "high house"; its air of austere kindness at one with the mature and quiet landscape. The sign of *The Countryman* in blue and gold on white, framed in a wrought-iron bracket, the work of the village blacksmith, shines its welcome.

The entrance door surmounts half a dozen semicircular worn stone steps, and over the doorway in a circular stone is engraved the Virgilian aspiration in old English lettering: "O more than happy Countryman if he but knew his good fortune." A shaven slope of lawn and stripling cherry trees against a gray wall add grace. The outside



Photo of Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott © Lafayette, Ltd.

THE COUNTRYMAN AND HIS ABODE

Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott, Whose Love of the Country Led Him to Go There and to Edit His Magazine There, Appears Above. A Corner of the Lichen-Covered Stonewalls of the Old Manor House at Idbury in Oxfordshire, Where *The Countryman* Is Produced, Is at the Left, and Above at Left a Medallion Over One of Its Front Windows Epitomizes the Idea Back of the Unique Publishing Venture.

full expression to all that he knew as a technician.

Seven years have passed and the 96-page *Countryman* has increased to 352 pages. It goes into almost every country of the world. It has never lowered its high aims. Letters pour in from readers and from advertisers expressing warmth of sentiment and deep appreciation. Contrary to prophecy *The Countryman* has succeeded during one of the hardest periods of world depression. It actually carries more pages of advertising than any periodical in the world. Yet it has the following "Not Accepted Advertising" list:

No alcoholic liquor, patent medicine, betting, adoption, money lending, paragraph or isolated advertising, insets, offers of employment conditional on investment or cash payment, or of home employment (until investigated), or announcements by publishers soliciting MSS. (unless approved by the Authors' Society).

rouses a feeling of pleasant expectancy that is gratified on entering the spacious, stone-flagged hall.

What an ideal working place for the staff of a dozen adult workers who do the whole of the publishing of the magazine here in the depth of the country. Everything except the actual printing is done at Idbury, and the printing is done at a spot on the fringe of Oxford, where the compositors can look out on kingfishers.

There is an ideal defined as "English." It is something more than a national quality. It expresses a tradition of human liberty of thought and activity—freedom untrammelled by creed or convention. *The Countryman* has caught this English spirit, which is another name for something allied to the universal, and *The Countryman*—essentially English—is the creation of a Scot!

Among the New Books

Colonel Lawrence's Self-Portrait

The Seven Pillars of Wisdom, by T. E. Lawrence. London: Jonathan Cape. 30s.

ADVENTITIOUS AIDS HAVE undoubtedly played their part in making the long-delayed general publication of "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom" sensational in its success. The romantic, elusive, enigmatic—and so on—personality of the writer, his refusal of subsequent reward, command or office, his self-immolation, his unconventionality, his heroic air, his genial disrespect for badged authority, the vicissitudes of his manuscripts and finally his commonplace fatal accident have all kept the public appetite whetted.

Yet I doubt if the public is quite as gross as some of its newspapers pretend. Behind the desire to see Lawrence himself tear down the curtain of his popularized mystery, there is a deeper interest. It is recognized that he was the only leader on any side during the war to write a work of literature. What literature we have had, after this mass war, has come necessarily from, in the wars, those who followed; men who recognized that, whatever else they may have preserved, their individuality was taken from them at the start. Their writing could convey to our imagination the common agony, but not the specific agony of the leader.

This nostalgia of the mass man for individual greatness in that awful experience is the deeper root of the Lawrence idolatry. It is a blessing that Lawrence was artist enough to feel the paramount importance of trying to understand and define his own experience, instead of stepping from success to the personal power that might easily have been given to him in the hysteria of the moment. "Wisdom hath builded a house; she hath hewn out her seven pillars." It was better that the seven pillars should be a book.

Was Lawrence a great leader? He himself did not think so and he was given to close introspection: "Always in working I had tried to serve, for the scrutiny of leading was too prominent. Subjection to order achieved economy of thought, the painful, and was a cold storage for character and will, leading painlessly to the oblivion of activity. It was part of my failure never to

have found a chief to use me. All of them, through incapacity or timidity or liking, allowed me too free a hand; as if they could not see that voluntary slavery was the deep pride of a morbid spirit, and vicarious pain its gladdest decoration. Instead of this, they gave me licence, which I abused in insipid indulgence."

That is the temperament of an artist and Lawrence, with his mingled passion for freedom and desire to be absorbed set in conflict, had the temperament strongly. His campaign in Arabia was the campaign of an artist, one who could assume the personality of his environment as he assumed, in order not to attract attention, the Arab dress, and yet would always remain a solitary. He was a solitary among the English, fearing to have close

mean. He replied, 'I offered to serve for this last march under your orders: why was that not enough?' 'Because it would not go with your honor.' He murmured, 'You prefer mine always before your own.'"

And indeed, there the noble puppet spoke to his maker and master and read him aright.

If he was an artist, Lawrence had found the superb occasion for the expression of his nature. He had found a well of experience matching his imagination's thirst, and he drank the very dregs. He rejoices in his superb, cold intellect. Objects, he says, always meant more to him than ideas or life; and the story of his plans, his raids, his desert journeys, his flight to headquarters, have a marvelous, fluid objectivity. His grasp of the situation as



HEAD OF COL. T. E. LAWRENCE, SCULPTURED BY ERIC KENNINGTON

friends lest they should respond in the wrong way; and a solitary among the Arabs not only because of his race, but because he did not believe in Arab freedom as an end, but must persuade the Arabs that it was. Guilt deeper than international guilt and solitude—they are the perpetual undertones of a narrative more highly strung and intellectually strong than passionate. Feisal seems to have read him with that quick intuition of the Arab. There is a very revelatory conversation which took place when at a critical moment Lawrence was carefully toning down the telegrams which arrived from Mecca. Feisal had threatened to abandon the campaign, when a doctored telegram arrived. He read it out.

"This telegram has saved all our honor."

"A chorus of delight burst out, during which he bent aside to whisper in my ear, 'I mean the honor of nearly all of us.' It was done so delightfully that I laughed, and said demurely, 'I cannot understand what you

it was in the desert is matched only by his mastery of it in prose.

And he knows men, getting quickly to the very essence of them, but never losing their figure for a moment. He admires the nobility of Feisal, he differentiates among the Bedouins. His humor and vigor never vanish. And even when he describes how he was beaten by the Turks who little suspecting who he was, had detained him in Diraa where he had gone as a spy, the sardonic, hard detachment remains in the very depths of his misery.

"The Seven Pillars of Wisdom" is indeed not only the magnificent presentation of a campaign by the man who led it and invented, not by instinct but by hard thought preconception, the tactics which the people, the land and objective required, but his spiritual autobiography. Here are the grandeur and miseries of leadership set out with unsparing austerity down to the last act of satiety. For Lawrence retired from his masterpiece exhausted, and in disgust at his ambiguous part.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Where They Order This Matter Better

REALLY, THE FRENCH have more than their share of accomplishments. Not content with being the heirs of ancient Greece, with having developed the most subtle and flexible language which is the instrument of the most logical mentality, with possessing the most exquisite literary style and with leading the world in art, they must extend their superiority to the field of gracious living, and even lend their charm to that upstart, advertising.

See two recent advertisements in *L'illustration*. One shows a pretty girl smiling at a handsome horse, as she holds a drinking glass in her hand. The heading is, "Les trois plus belles conquêtes de l'homme," and the purpose is to extol the virtues of a table water. If the heading were in English it would seem flat and faintly silly, but somehow in French it is pleasing. Of course the illustration is good, but you may have good photography in any tongue. The charm seems to lie primarily in the language.

The other advertisement employs the same idea that is used by American advertisers of shaving soaps or razors to impress upon the masculine public the desirability of being clean shaven when going courting—but employs it how differently. The American advertiser will submit in all seriousness a series of sketches showing the disastrous results of appearing before the beloved with a rough chin. The French manufacturer shows us a set of cartoons, in which the lady slaps the gentleman's face, causing him immediately to see his fault and to take steps to correct it with the right kind of shaving soap. At the end the man is bowing, hat in hand, before an enormous shaving stick.

In both instances, it is the ironic implication behind the words and the illustrations that save the advertisements from banality and absurdity. In France, it seems, a man may be in business and have a sense of humor. The advertiser's tongue was definitely in his cheek when he put forward his "Histoire sans parole, ou l'art de se raser". And behind the comparison of the girl, the horse and the table water there is a long tradition of gallant irony. The French *politesse* is ex-

tended by advertisers to "prospects" . . . A certain intelligence in the public is assumed. You cannot imagine a French advertiser asking his readers, "Comment savez-vous que vous ne pouvez pas écrire? L'avez-vous jamais mis à l'épreuve?"

This intelligence is known to be operative also in the political world. . . . A portion of the population, it is true, salutes with the open hand, but another portion, at least as large, salutes with the clenched fist, and yet another portion keeps its hands in its pockets. . . . You cannot pour Frenchmen into a mold.

The intellectual sophistication of the French makes them masters also of an achievement of civilization which is supposed in the United States to be the forte of Americans, that of *faire la réclame*. . . . Take the group of young French composers who some years ago established themselves as "Les Six". . . . The analogy was the Russian "Five," which was really an influence in Russian music. . . . But the French "Six" had nothing in common except a desire to make themselves known. . . . It would be easy to find six young American composers to match in ability the "Six". . . . But no young American composer has thought of so good a method of free advertisement. . . . There is much talk of a need to encourage the native artist in America. . . . We suggest that American artists engage a French press agent.

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—and Un-Tax Industry

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THE AMERICAN CRAYON COMPANY
500 N. 1st St., Lancaster, Pa. 17602

From Sweden to Mexico

John Lind of Minnesota, by George Stephenson. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. \$4.

ONE WHO HAS known since his own earliest boyhood the story of the pioneer immigrants from Europe's northern countries to the forests and prairies of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa could write perhaps less interestingly than has just been done, but as thoughtfully, the biography of many John Linds. The one whose life story has now been published is outstanding, yet typical of hundreds of the Norsemen who have made their mark politically and professionally in the land of their adoption.

To a not remote neighbor in an adjoining state whose memory easily recalls many of the outstanding events in John Lind's career as member of Congress, Governor and special emissary of President Wilson during the negotiations with Mexico which began in the early autumn of 1913, the angular and commanding figure of this son of the Vikings, like a fading image of the cinema, recalls scenes and events which otherwise might have been forgotten.

It was to John Lind in his maturer years that his greatest opportunity for conspicuous service came. It was incongruous, perhaps, that he, a blond giant of the North, should be chosen as mediator and special diplomat to his remote neighbors and distant brethren of Mexico. But this is easily explainable. Lind, an intrepid armor bearer in the ranks of the Republicans and an acknowledged stalwart of the stalwarts, had wandered from the camp to follow, in 1896, the fortunes of William Jennings Bryan, the free-silverites, and somewhat less enthusiastically the Populists and Socialists. In 1913 Bryan became Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet. The friendship between Bryan and Lind, begun in 1896, had continued.

So it came about that when Huerta usurped the executive authority in Mexico, and when it was decided to recall Henry Lane Wilson, President Taft's Ambassador to Mexico City, John Lind was sent down as Washington's unofficial trouble fixer. At that time Nelson O'Shaugh-

nessy and his capable and charming wife, following the recall of Ambassador Wilson, were residents of the Embassy. Their official presence evidently contributed little to the assistance of one whom many, in the higher social and political levels, regarded as an intruder.

There began for Mr. Lind, after his earlier conferences with the obdurate Huerta and his advisers, that long and tedious period of "watchful waiting" urged and in a measure justified by his chief, President Wilson. It would appear that neither Secretary Bryan nor Lind was in accord with this policy. Bryan,

the unemotional pacificator, in this instance at least sympathetically approved the insistent demand that "Huerta must go." But Huerta did not go. Historically, it must be concluded, the special mission was not a great success. It must be realized, however, that in presenting and defending what was then the declared American policy as enunciated by President Wilson, Mr. Lind played his part in accordance with the accepted rules of diplomacy. The work he did paved the way for mediation and for the restoration and continuance of cordial relations between Mexico and the United States.

F. L. P.

Playing With Shadows

Miss Marvel, by Esther Forbes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.

THERE SEEM to be two themes in Esther Forbes's "Miss Marvel," not quite perfectly interlocked; one, that of the dreamer who plays with shadows while life drifts away, the other concerned with the cell structure of the human body and the supposed relation between that and human behavior. Perhaps the latter theme was incidental to the original plan, but though introduced as a novel way of elaborating her first theme, captured the writer's imagination and assumed larger proportions than she had intended it to.

The theme of the dreamer certainly is one that belongs to real life, for a frequent classification of mankind is into the two divisions, dreamers and doers, and without doubt a novelist is justified in showing what happens to a person who goes to the extreme and lets dreaming swallow up all other interests and pursuits. Fortunately few persons live in their dreams as much as Angelica Marvel did. By fair computation she might be about one out of a million, and for that reason the story of her life impresses the reader as being a history of an abnormality and therefore not of tremendous importance.

Miss Marvel's dreams centered in a lover whom she never saw. She began by writing to a William Bates in Montana, whose advertisement for a correspondent she saw in The Worcester Spy. When William Bates threatened to materialize as Bill Bates, former millhand and extremely poor speller, she was horrified, for she was a proud young miss, daughter of the superintendent of Prince's Mills, and held herself much above the kind of people who worked over the river in the factory. Nevertheless, William, as distinguished from Bill, continued to exist for her, keeping step with her in time (when she was about 40 she let William begin to lose his hair), sometimes masquerading as a writer, a stockbroker, or a musician, always secretly adored, and effectually blinding her to the attractions of any of the real suitors who rang her father's doorbell. Dreaming, she floated in space, grew indifferent, entirely self-centered and lazy, with only one sharp material interest, that of looking as young as she felt; until finally she became an object of amusement or of pity.

The story of Miss Marvel is told against the background of the manufacturing town of

Wellsboro, and later of Miss Forbes's own city of Worcester. Whatever feeling a reader may have about the subject of the novel does not preclude his admiration for the writer's understanding of the way a New England town thinks and speaks, and for her compact style which unites subtlety, a trace of tartness and glamour to a degree as uncommon as it is refreshing.

"Miss Marvel" has not the wholeness of "A Genteel Lady" or the power of "A Mirror for Witches." Most readers will like it best for its minor characters, of which there are many, each drawn with a few extraordinarily clever lines.

W. K. R.

'Medea' to Scottsboro

The Medea and Some Poems, by Countee Cullen. New York: Harper. \$2.

NOT BY CHANCE does the new volume of Mr. Countee Cullen's poems which opens with his translation of Euripides's "Medea" end with "a poem to American poets," entitled "Scottsboro, Too, Is Worth Its Song." The theme is what draws this young Negro close in feeling and thought to a friend of Socrates who stirred and angered Athens in the days of its greatness. The most tragic of classic dramatists found not only in the "Medea," but time and again, his conflict of action, thought and emotion in the evil wrought by those who had suffered persecution. The barbarian sorceress who had helped Jason win the Golden Fleece, deserted and dishonored when she is a defenseless woman in Corinth, responds by heaping wrong upon wrong. The sequence of cause and effect may not have been clear to the Athenians, certainly it has not been to all Euripides's translators, but it does not escape a modern.

Mr. Cullen's interest has made his translation direct and strong. It is not clogged with references to myths or places unfamiliar today; it has no artificial atmosphere of antiquity; but with all speed possible the dialogue moves ahead relentlessly. It is printed as prose, but it is compact of rhythms, rhythms of emotional speech, often the unmarked but almost inevitable iambic pentameter of English blank verse. It also uses skillfully the rhetorical devices of the Psalms and of Lincoln's speeches and messages. Some of the humor may be lost and some of the grace of the original, but the translation is not heavy or cold. It offers a striking contrast to the translation best known today in America, that made by Sir Gilbert

President Masaryk Tells His Story, by Karel Capek. New York: Putnam. \$2.50.

OUT OF WHAT was one of the most autocratic governments in the world there has grown a strong and stalwart democracy, still effective and apparently untouched despite the subversive trends of these latter days: Czechoslovakia. And when its history is written vast credit for that strength and effectiveness must be given to Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, its first and only President. His was a mighty task and his accomplishment was also mighty. Both during the World War and since he has stood out as one of the great figures of the age, as one of the very few whose greatness has been cumulative and constant.

It is a vital and gripping story that this man tells in his autobiography—for it is nothing other than that, thanks to the way it is presented by his Boswell. The scribe is Karel Capek, one of the foremost of Czech writers. But the translator's note tells us how the material was gathered by Capek during several years of close intercourse, when he would have his subject off guard, relaxed, expansive, and how then he would run off to write down what he had just heard spoken.

Of course it is safe to say that the

Murray in rhymed couplets, which, far from echoing Pope's complacent wisdom or rivaling Dryden's power, are scholarly, gentle and, alas, already dated. There is a loss of subtlety and magic in the new version. Nowhere is it more apparent than in the choruses. The most famous of them, which Sir Gilbert begins

The sons of Erechtheus, the olden,
Whom high gods planted of yore
In an old land of heaven unholden
has been simplified to read

Oh, happy were our Fathers
when, to mighty gods in olden
days akin, Greece bore the Muses
nine. Oh, happy land that Venus
smiled upon, thrice happy land
breathed on by love. Thrice
happy land of Arcady!

What values the new choruses may have when sung will depend on the music written by Mr. Virgil Thomson for them. Remembering what he did for Gertrude Stein's scenario in "Three Saints in Four Acts" it is almost certain that he will add a gaiety, subtlety and mystery not in Mr. Cullen's lines, and that when they are sung by a Negro chorus, a new exotic quality will be added to make even more dramatic the contrast with the Oxford Don's cloistered version.

The other poems in the volume are the harvest of Mr. Cullen's pleasure trip to Europe. He responds to the beauty and to the social equality between races in France with gratitude and with imitation, or so it seems, of the American expatriates who have written verse since the war. His is a curious compound of the Baroque, the classic English sonnet and the flowers of Baudelaire. The verses do not fall below a high level of skill, feeling and success. They mark a growth that will profit him, but America will not read his verses again with the avidity of the past until he comes back to his own and confronts his talent with realities.

I. F.

whole manuscript was checked over by the subject himself, with a sufficient eye to facts, chronology and characters. But even with the use of the personal pronoun throughout it is evident that actual choice of material was wisely left to this glorified amanuensis, who was big enough to appreciate the importance of his own task and to submerge himself. At any rate there has emerged the ideal biography—or autobiography—which becomes per se an intensely human document.

Students of history will find the latter half of the book crammed with important interest, with snapshots of people, glimpses of big moments. Others will like best that part which tells of Masaryk's childhood and youth—of this poor son of an Austrian serf who became a blacksmith's apprentice and then pushed stubbornly on to the university where he won his doctorate with a thesis on "The Essence of Plato's Soul." From the first he shows an insatiable desire to know more about the world and he coupled this with a deep and possessive interest in people. He speaks of people as "his business" and rates people as more important than slogans.

In knowing "people" he developed a natural capacity for friendship that must have proved a tremendous asset in his later career. For whenever Masaryk lifted his banner of whatever crusade, followers flocked to him, and he seems never to have failed of funds or adherents in his marches. He wants his readers to believe that he is not a politician and tries to point the statement with the remark that he never has been "a party man." But he does not attempt to deny that he has a flair for organizing and for crusading.

Throughout the book there is never an ego-inflated phrase, nor any hint of hypocritical humility, either; and he is always giving credit and praise to the other fellow. Inevitably there are many famous names and thrilling incidents in the book; for instance, the references to his friend a certain Professor Wilson who became President of the United States and whom he "warned not to come to Europe to the peace conference"; and his acknowledgment of the splendid work done by his co-laborer, Eduard Beneš, of whom he says, "Without Beneš we should not have had our republic."

Frequently he shows his knowledge of America and of Americans, having been in the United States four times for varying stays. He claims special knowledge and interest also through his American wife, whose family name he proudly uses as his own middle name today. He says he knows the Anglo-Saxons better than any other nation—except his own, no doubt.

There is much that is interesting about religion, notably that from a lost faith in Roman Catholicism he gained through his wife "the best elements of Protestantism. . . that unity of religion and life, practical religion, religion for every day." And he affirms: "The task of Christianity . . . is as great, nay even greater, than it was 2000 years ago; its task is to become the real herald of active love and builder of the soul. . . What we need is faith, living faith in something higher than ourselves, something great, sublime, eternal."

E. B. H.

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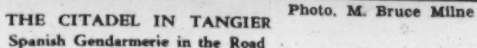
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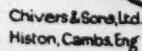
Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



(Continued from Page 3)

She had to know what cer-

And, after all, what is that impulse but the one which sends us all away sooner or later, maybe only to the next town or near-by big city. To those cooler, greener pastures, where we shall meet new people, and be, somehow, thus, new ourselves.



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(Continued from Page 5)

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.. States Turn to Compacts

(Continued from Page 4)

constitutional amendment, they contend.

Some of this group also ridicule the strength of compacts. Yet they seem to forget that compacts are not substitutes for laws, but that they call for passing of uniform state legislation. If persons believe interstate compacts are mere scraps of

paper let them listen to Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, who nearly broke up a recent compacts conference by warning delegates against speedy signing of compacts on minimum wages, barring child labor and establishing a 40-hour work week. The Governor pointed out that compacts, once entered into, are practically irrevocable, as before a state may withdraw it must comply with the strict provisions set by the compact itself.

The third group holds that the compact idea is splendid, if workable, but they cannot foresee widespread success. This section, which even includes some members of the interstate labor compacts conference, frankly cannot conceive of all industrial states agreeing to enter compacts.

It believes the compact movement is of too long range to be of real value, as far as compacts alone are concerned, for by the time compacts are obtained conditions may be changed. But they envisage the compact movement as bringing about more equal labor standards indirectly. In each state where the doctrine of labor compacts is preached educational programs are conducted to obtain public support. From these campaigns,

they aver, will develop public demand for better state labor laws.

This stand has much to recommend it. The value of the compact idea is recognized, without "jumping off the deep end" in the conviction that labor compacts are the only solution for the nation's competitive problems. In addition it takes into consideration the renewed states' rights feeling which appears to be gathering force and, furthermore, it agrees that the South is about ready to raise its labor standards to a higher level.

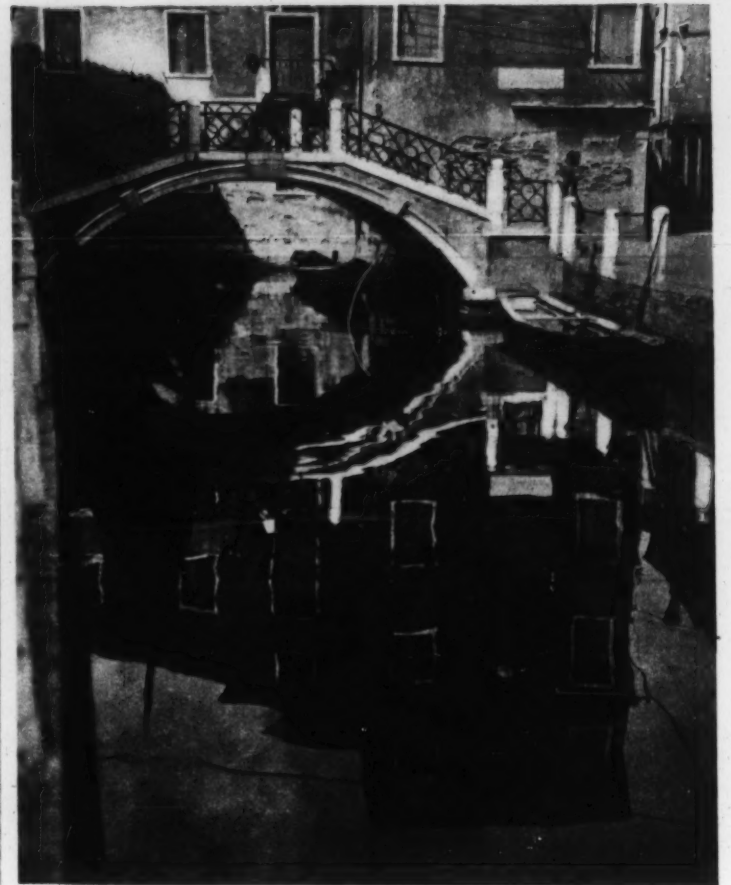
Yet this does not mean that compacts are completely out the window. Despite detractors, the movement has a substantial chance for success. It does not lack support of the Federal Administration, for President Roosevelt has ordered a study of the plan and Miss Frances Perkins called the recent Washington compacts conference shortly after the NRA demise. In addition, former President Herbert Hoover has promised a member of the Massachusetts commission to favor publicly the labor compact idea.

Meanwhile, the movement is spreading rapidly into the Middle West, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Arizona are backing a plan to hold a compacts conference at Chicago this fall. The purpose is to negotiate Midwest agreements. If the drive is successful, attempt will be made later to establish interregional compacts with the Northeast and South.

Therefore, despite opposition, the compacters are proceeding with their plans. The Interstate Labor Compacts Conference has been made a permanent organization and soon will appoint a full-time secretary, whose duty it will be to broadcast the doctrine of interstate agreements.

Unlike the proposed interstate labor compacts, interstate agreements in other fields, such as crime control, taxation, water rights and conservation of natural resources, have met almost universal approval. As a result, the latter undoubtedly will be more immediately successful.

Perhaps the reason why little has been done about interstate compacts generally until the last two or three months is that hitherto no adequate medium has been set up for exchange of information between the states. But since March, 1935, when New Jersey set up the first Commission on Interstate Co-operation, many states have followed its example, thereby providing the necessary organization.



Photo, Arthur Griffin

SOMEWHERE IN VENICE

More than half the states now have either co-operation commissions or legislative standing committees with authority to negotiate all types of compacts.

One of the outstanding problems before these organizations is interstate crime control. State borders now provide an easy means of escape for criminals who commit crimes of other than a federal nature. Smart law-breakers use the various state borders as effective shields behind which to hide from punishment by the state in which the crimes were committed. Extradition laws have often favored the criminals.

In the present day of high-speed motorcars and airplanes, the law has little chance to cope with criminals unless interstate compacts are established to wipe out state border protection. Congress, more than a year ago, gave its consent to negotiation of crime compacts.

New Jersey is as much the leader in the crime compact movement as Massachusetts is the labor compact leader. New Jersey has held one crime compact conference, attended by 1500 delegates from various states. In October, it plans another, and has invited all governors, state attorneys general and compacts commissions.

Governor Hoffman is definitely behind the crime compact movement. He realizes that if states can agree to unify extradition laws, to increase the number of extraditable crimes, and to exchange fingerprint facilities and records, much of the advantage criminals now enjoy will vanish.

Taxation is another immediate problem. Unless states establish

tax compacts, persons living in one state and working in another may be subject to double income and other taxation. Business thus may suffer.

Interstate trucking is also a subject for interstate action. State laws are far from uniform regarding maximum length, widths and loads. These variances are detrimental to trucking concerns, which must comply with the laws in every state through which their vehicles pass. The value of oil conservation and water rights compacts has already been proved.

However, whether one commission in each state can negotiate compacts effectively on all these subjects is questionable. In some states the commissions on interstate co-operation have authority to negotiate all compacts, including labor. Yet the problems are complicated and necessitate the services of experts in each field.

The New Jersey commission, devoid of labor and industry representatives, has already experienced difficulties concerning labor pacts.

Senator Parkman and Representative Herter believe that interstate co-operation commissions may prove their worth by establishing definite means of exchanging ideas on interstate problems. But they are also convinced that actual compacts on involved subjects should be negotiated by separate commissions, composed, in part at least, of experts. Otherwise, work on individual subjects will suffer from diversification of strength and lack of expert knowledge and advice.

Co-operation in Mexico

A co-operative home-building society has been formed in the State of Morelos, in Mexico, by public-spirited citizens, led by Gov. José Refugio Bustamante. Lands to the north of Cuernavaca, the state capital, have been subdivided into lots suitable for residences and will be given away to state and federal employees. The Urban Mortgage and Public Works Bank will finance the construction of the homes, which the employees will pay for in small monthly payments. The new colony will be known as "Lomas de la Selva."

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... We Go to Market

(Continued from Page 6)

the tramp with his pup, possibly the only salesman who has failed to find a customer.

Not far off, amid the din of moving trucks and horses struggling to get a foothold, a voice sounds sharp and distinct. It is the voice of a thick-set man wrapped in a soiled apron, his ruddy countenance barely showing above it.

"English lamb, six an' a half a pound," it says. "Six an' a half, I said. Give me (hailing an assistant), give me the six an' a half ticket. That'll make 'em laugh. Sixpenny ha'penny a pound for lamb. That'll make 'em laugh. A little bit o' rubbish is all right now and then, but a little bit o' goods is extraordinary nice."

Soon an onlooker makes a purchase, of which the salesman takes advantage: "The gentleman's a good judge, ladies and gentlemen. We have the best goods in the market. The others get what we leave. Buy here and save money." Handing the man the package. "Three shillings, please."

Up the line may be found a row of stands on which fish of every description have little time to rest, so urgent is the demand. Boxes of filleted haddock, plaice, cod (3d. a pound), mackerel, crabs, lobsters, salmon, 6d. a pound and generous measure, all straight from the coast. The smell of Aberdeen trawlers mingles with the atmosphere of Yarmouth. A brisk trade with a trick to it—toss an extra half-pound on the scales with an air of indifference and make no apparent charge for it.

But perhaps the greatest interest rests in the sea of moving humanity beyond the portals of the fish shed. Parcels, bags, suitcases, boxes, chairs, radios everywhere. Concertinas, dangling from the hands of itinerant musicians, a bass fiddle over the shoulder of a youth (his ambition fulfilled), an urchin carrying a hat box with sponge candy inside, a bookworm wending his way toward the gate—such are the sights with which Caledonian Market teems.

But whether it is a spool of thread, the figurehead of a ship or a valuable antique dressing table, you are almost certain to find it in Caledonian Market,

which has long ceased to be a ragpickers' rendezvous. The silversmiths of this vast trading center find their merchandise sometimes moves faster here than, in the more fashionable shops they lease elsewhere.

The treasures of Caledonian Market are to the discriminate, the trifles to the uninitiated. It is true that many museum pieces have been obtained without effort or cost, but also have pieces that look like rare antiques but for which the factories of Czechoslovakia and Japan could justly take credit.

Over Editor's Desk

Contributors . .

DIANA THORNE, who draws and describes cats this week, did the same for dogs in "Some Casual Canine Acquaintances," which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for July 17. Miss Thorne is noted as a portrayer of dogs and cats, and lately has been blossoming out as an author as well.

Two in the group of five poems are by contributors already known to readers of the Magazine Section. W. P. M. and

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS have had their verse in these pages before. M. LOUISE BAUM, CARRIE CHASE SHERIDAN and SARA VAN ALSTYN ALLEN are new contributors.

JANET MABIE, who has written many articles for the Weekly Magazine Section, becomes the author this week of the first in a group of personality sketches about "Modern Adventurers," men and women who are doing or have done unusual and interesting things.

EDGAR MACKEY MILLS is a member of the Monitor's editorial staff, in Boston. His last contribution to the Magazine, "Honor to Four Nations," concerning Fort Ticonderoga, appeared April 24.

W. H. CRAWFORD-PRICE is a British author and journalist. He was a war correspondent for The Times during the Balkan War and the World War. He has been Foreign Editor of the Sunday Times, and has traveled extensively in Europe and the Far East.

WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM is European Editorial Manager of

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raises batter and dough just right—brings out the full flavor of the blended ingredients—and cannot leave any bitter after-taste.

The Christian Science Monitor, with headquarters in London. In his article, "Thrums and the Man I Sing," which appeared in the Magazine for March 20, he wrote of Sir James M. Barrie.

HARRY V. ROFF has written several articles for the Magazine Section, the last of which was "Freeing the Constitution," appearing July 17.

MRS. ROBERTSON SCOTT has watched the quarterly magazine,

The Countryman, founded by her husband, grow up from nothing at all to a very considerable enterprise, produced in the little Cotswold hamlet of Idbury, mentioned in the Domesday Book, and not far from Oxford. Mr. Scott, a Justice of the Peace in that community, wrote about the part that the J. P. plays in British justice in "The Great Unpaid," appearing in the Magazine Section for Aug. 7.

UP in The Sierra-Nevada Mountains

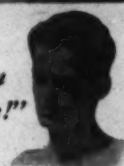
of California, in a town of 800 people, 18-year old Carl Atchinson is getting ready to leave home for his first year of college.

Carl's mother is busy packing his bag while his dad, Dr. Raymond Atchinson, gives the boy a little added encouragement on the eve of his departure for one of the big universities of the state.



"I know you are going to make the most of college, son."

"I am, Dad! You can count on me!"



CARL is the oldest of Dr. and Mrs. Atchinson's three boys. A few days before he left to continue his education, Dr. Atchinson received an Investors Syndicate maturity check for \$2,637.00 to take care of Carl's college expenses. The money was ready when Carl reached college age. There was no last minute scrimping.

"My next Certificate, which will mature in about two years, will take care of my second son's education," Dr. Atchinson wrote us upon receipt of this check. "And another will mature when my youngest son is ready for college. I have also just taken out another Certificate to build a retirement income for myself."

When Carl was a mere youngster his parents were approached by a representative of Investors Syndicate who showed Dr. and Mrs. Atchinson how they could conveniently finance the college education of their sons by paying for it as their boys grew to college age, so the money would be ready when their boys were

ready to enter college. By wise application of the management of Dr. Atchinson's income, these foresighted parents have made certain that their sons will have every educational advantage that can be given them.

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* This is one of the many actual experience stories related to us by our clients. The real names are not used for obvious reasons.

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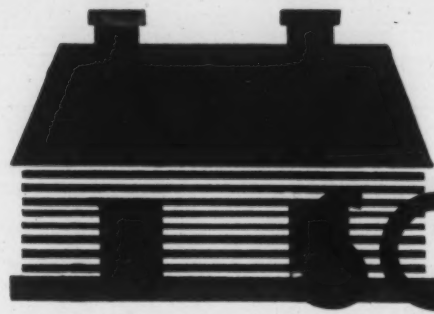
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School advertisements are found in the Tuesday and Saturday issues of the Monitor on the Education Page. A few also appear throughout the week on other pages. Should you not find in the current issues of the Monitor just the school you seek, please do not hesitate to write for further information to the School and Camp Advertising Section, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

